B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 182 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 284 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

SUBSCRIBERS whose [illegible] "Bombay Chronicle" are [illegible] delivery will facilitate enquiry in the cause of the irregularity [illegible] the date of the paper on the [illegible] and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
13th ,,	DWANA	MALOJA	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA	—	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,96
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec	SICILIA	6,913	MOLDAVIA
21st ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN	6,646	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,913	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

*Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
3rd Dec.	BARJORA	Busreh viaKarachi & P Gulf Ports
5th ,,	VARSOVA	Busrehvia Karachi
8th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
8th ,,	VITA	Karachi viaKathiawar.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fore. Bombay.

P. O. Box, 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	8th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6095	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5603	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone :—20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kameta	7790	25 ,,	11 ,,
Celebes Maru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	25 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J. Katsumi	3930	17 ,,	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 ,,	5 Jan.
Borneo Maru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,800.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace of occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to :—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
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Head Office :
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULT FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 80,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
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Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa :
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F.60,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F.42,765,022 £3,563,752
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
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Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
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Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welterreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA :—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN :—Kobe.
CHINA :—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS :—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—32 WEST YARDE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to :—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office : Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices :—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 39, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN"
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches :—
Parel-Laibag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.

V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENTS to push the sale of 'Vermisupion' (the best insecticide). Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

WANTED a HINDU COMPOUNDER with testimonials. Apply to Dr. ELCHIPANA, Station Road, Andheri.
A R430

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them. Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi
A T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—An Airy BUNGALOW with Compound, Garage, at Chaupatty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R469

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED second-hand BOILER, ENGINE and 20 COTTON GINS. Must be in good working order. Mention full particulars as to their Makers, how long used, place where lying, minimum price, etc. Offer to ATTAR CHAND & CO., PATIALA.
K R442

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

1 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
1 R272

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

PROCESSION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY ALONG QUEEN'S ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND DECEMBER 1924.

IN compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Police, it is hereby notified that no trains will run between Grant Road and Church Gate Stations from 9-20 to 10-20 a.m. on Tuesday, 2nd December, 1924, and the booking offices at Church Gate, Marine Lines and Charni Road will be closed. No train will leave Colaba after 9-10 until the procession has passed Charni Road Station, and no trains will proceed from Grant Road to Colaba after 9-4 until the procession has left Queen's Road.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th Nov. 1924.
22167.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

OPENING CEREMONY BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY DECEMBER 3rd.

THE LABORATORY is situated to the East of Vincent Road about half way between the Dadar Tram Terminus and King's Circle and close to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Carriages and motors will approach the Laboratory from the West i. e. from Vincent Road and not from King's Circle direct. The best route from the Fort and Malabar Hill is via Dadar Road and Vincent Road. Visitors are advised not to drive via Lady Hardinge Road.

Dress for European Gentlemen lounge suit and for Indian Gentlemen the dress customary on such occasions.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Gulamali G. Karimbhoy as Directors to the Board.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of December, 1924, to the 23rd of December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1924.
22178

THE BOMBAY FLOUR & OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of the provisions of Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1924.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1924.

S. B. BILIMORIA,
WALCHAND HIRACHAND,
Joint Liquidators.
22184

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "CEYLON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th November, 1924, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamr's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANDHURST ROAD (WEST) ESTATE OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY BEARING PLOT NO 63.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and Manekji Rustomji Patell the Surviving Executors and trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria, deceased and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Alimahomed Cumruddin and Tyeballi cumruddin and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage bearing dat 2nd February 1920 and Deed of Further Charge bearing date 20th March 1920 and made between Alimahomed Cumruddin and Tyeballi Cumruddin of the one part and Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria, Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria since deceased and Manekji Rustomji Patell the Surviving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria deceased of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th day of December 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land, admeasuring (937) nine hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 63 of the Board's Sandhurst Road, (West) Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road on the South by the property of Vinayak Dhundiraj Bivalkar, on the East by land of Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Chhaturbhuj Bhawanidas and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7413 and is assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1823 and Street Nos. 84—86 and 88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES ENAMEL TUMBLERS, 4 CASES ENAMEL SPITTOONS, 5 CASES CUPS AND SAUCERS, 16 CASES BOOT LACES, 5 CASES GERMAN SILVER ALPACCA OCTAGONAL TRAYS AND 5 CASES GERMAN SILVER ALPACCA OVAL TRAYS.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 3rd December 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 cases of Enamel Tumblers, each case containing 30 dozen, in sizes ½, 5/8 and ¾ Pints, equally assorted in a case, in White/White, Blue/White and Turquise White.

4 cases of Enamel Spittoons, each case containing 6 dozen, in assorted colours and decor.

5 cases of cups and Saucers, each case containing 40 dozen, in assorted colours.

16 cases of Boot Laces, each case containing 150 gross article 450/28 size 18 inches, in assorted colours.

5 cases of German Silver Alpacca Octagonal Trays, each case containing 12 dozen, equally assorted in 3 sizes in each case, in sizes 11¼ in. by 3/8 in., 12½ in. by 9¼ in. 13¾ by 10 in. and 14½ in. by 10½ in.

5 cases of German Silver Alpacca Oval Trays, each case containing 12 dozen, equally assorted in 3 sizes of ½ dozen each, sizes 13 in. by 9¾ in., 15 in. by 11¾ in. and 17in. by 12½ in.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT COPPERSMITH ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli (Insolvent) and in pursuance of the Order dated 17th day of October 1924 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Insolvency No. 355 of 1924 made in the matter of the petition of the said Insolvent and with the concurrence of the Mortgagee Dr. Gopal Vishnu Vinod, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 4th day of December, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the Insolvent and of the Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Coppersmith Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 11763, Old Survey No. 177, New Survey No. 3516 and Cadastral Survey No. 258 Mazagaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5318, Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Hormusji, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Awabai widow of Hirjibhoy Pestonji and on or towards the East by the said Coppersmith Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 C/s ALLUMINIUM TOOTH BRUSHES, CUPS, SOAP, CUPS PERFORATED PLATE VEGETABLE DISHES ETC.

Messrs. VORA and CO., Auctioneers will on this day TUESDAY, the 2nd December 1924 at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address by order of Messrs. Pakhade Bros. and on account and risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. A. Alimahomed and Co., of Kansara Chawl Kalbadevi the following:—

8—C/s. Contg Tooth Brushes, Cups. Soap Cups, (wall) perforated plate., Soap Cups, Soap Cups perforated cover, Vegetable Dishes assorted and etc.

The Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA and CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE MOST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes 13, 14 and 15.
MOLTEN MENACE
CANCELLED ORDERS
PROMISES FULFILLED

More thrilling moments in these episodes. Right triumphs in the end and at last Ruth finds the happiness she deserves.

PATHE GAZETTE.
ONE CYLINDER LOVE
(Mack Sennett Comedy)
(in 2 parts)

A picture that will keep you amused Fast and furious fun, Plenty of humour and excellent entertainment.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4.
(including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P M. AND 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
COMING! COMING!!
DECEMBER 6th

Stupendous film production of Robert. W. Chambert famous novel
THE
COMMON LAW

A Lavish and magnificent play with an all star caste including Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle. Note the date
DECEMBER 6th
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road.—Bombay.
1 VIDYA HARAN
WEDNESDAY, 3rd December 1924 at 8-30 P. M.
2 MUKANAYAK
SATURDAY 6th December 1924 at 8-30 P. M.
3 SWAYAMVAR
SUNDAY 7th December 1924 at 3 P. M.
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 3 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

MADELEINE
Presents
"The Siren of the Screen"
THEDA BARA
in
A William FOX Production
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A Historic Episode from the FRENCH REVOLUTION
as described by
ALEXANDER DUMA.
A FOX Drama in 6 Reels
Together with
A Screaming TWO-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD
Comedy.
3 Shows Daily—6-30, 8-15 & 10
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
"ERNANI"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"Burn 'em up Barnes".
EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"LONG LIVE THE KING".
EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS
A Picture of Night Life in the Great Metropolis.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK—SECOND WEEK
CHANDAN MALYAGIRI.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

TO FOLLOW OR TO LEAD

An historian has said: "It has always been the genius of banking to FOLLOW close upon the needs of commerce." But the world is setting too fast a pace for those who merely "FOLLOW." In these days it will not do for a Bank to "FOLLOW" the needs of commerce—it must anticipate! It must lead!

THE CENTRAL BANK has built up a reputation as a progressive bank. It has always been willing when properly safeguarded to step off the beaten path, to adopt new methods, to do new things.

Can we do anything for you?

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

SIMPLICITY - -
MANIPULATION - -
and
CHEAPNESS - -
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1.

S S Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta.
S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.
S S Ceylon Maru, Yamata, Kobe.
S S Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.

Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S City of Calcutta, Henderson, Calcutta.
S S Werdenfels, Zugenmyer, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Dec. 1.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.

S S Havildar:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Havildar 3086 tons, Captain H W Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ceylon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru, 2995 tons, Captain J Yamata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Camubell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain H Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3281 tons, Captain J B Caithness, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Calcutta—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4889 tons, Captain R C Henderson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Werdenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 3852 tons, Captain Zugenmyer, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, December 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
4 City of Cairo, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, N F J F and Co.
10 Karagola 3647 Durban, 10/12 M M & Co.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 2/12 O S Kaisha.
16 Kurmark 3177, Dunkirk, 4/12 T M & Co.
16 Crisfield 4670, N.Y., 5/12 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Aufora, 3590, Genoa, 2/12, L Triestino.
6 Newby Hall, 2840, Antwerp, N.F., K M and Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
10 & 11 Homayun 2732 Mauritons 2/12 T M & Co.
7 Havildar 3086 Cal. 5/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 3/12, M M and Co.
15 Barala 1899, Basra, 10/12 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

N Galconda, 3,203, Cal. 1/12, M, M. and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681, Cal. N.F., S S N Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. N.F. Graham and Co.
Vinstra 2932 Colombo, 4/12 Graham's Trading Co.
Dunore Castle, 3199 Dunkirk, N F, copies of this Trading Co.

delayed in quiry into by noting wrapper ber.

ST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.

Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.

Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent F Co.

City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

Australia due about 7th January, Agent ...m T Co.

DIAMOND ... of London due about 10th January, ...t K N Co.

Urantia due about 26th January, Agent ...aham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argentine due about 2nd December, Agent L Edwards.

Crotafels due about 4th December, Agent L Edwards.

Hohenfels due about 9th December, Agent L Edwards.

Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.

Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham Trading Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 3rd December, Agent M Italiana.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

1-12-24.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—17 bundles Lamb skins (for furs) F Haji off 13 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 12 bundles lamb skins (or furs) A Azizullah off; 6 bundles Lamb skins (for fur H A Aminoff; 1 bundle woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 1 bundle woollen and silk carpets, H A Aminoff; 56 cwt cardamoms, G Sachidina and Co.; 52 cwt dry ginger, G Sachidina and Co.. 20 bales cow hides tanned, A. Abdoola and Co.; 16 bales Goat skins tanned, A Abdoola and Co. 100 bales hemp, A Durst; 500 cwt Millet seed yellow, A Durst; 52 bales Akund cotton, J A Begbie and Co, Ld.; 9 bales Goat skins tanned, K Esmail; 8 bales sheep skins tanned, Esmail; 1 package woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld. 24 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons: 4 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramjee and Co.; 2 bales Goat skins tanned, H B Ramjee and Co. 142 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 1 case cotton curtains, B J Bhumgara. 1 bundle woollen numdas, Pohoomal Bros.; 2 cases cotton curtains, Pohoomal Bros. 1000 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 235 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son Ld.; 11 cwt, rice H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Gibralter:—1 bale cotton carpets, O Ootamchand..

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—1501 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles:—4000 cwt. ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Dramore Castle for Dunkirk:—14800 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 220 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co.

S S Dramore Castle for Dieppe:—42000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Crisfield for New York:—420 cwt gum Arabic N Mulji and Co.; 151 cwt condiments, Owen and Okell; 10 bales woollen druggets, F Bnisar; 495 cwt poppy seed, C Jivanlal and Co.. 1000 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co 14 bales dry salted goat skins, E N Stein; 5000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia:—2 cylinders empty cylinders, Bombay Ammonia R S & P. Co; 10 bales goat hair, Deccan Trding Co Ld.; 154 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Vigo for Hull:—1000 cwt mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 2970 cwt gram, Ralli Bros.; 600 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 13800 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—1150 cwt. ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdom:—1500 cwt. Teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—5 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha, Ld. 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 143 bales cotton waste, A Lawrence and Co.;

S S Newby Hall for Antwerp:—25 balcs hemp, T Moolji Meghji.

S S Morioka Maru for Hongkong:—55 cwt. kishmish, Ali Mahomed Datoo; 27 cwt apricots, Ali Mahomed Datoo; 117 cwt Apricots, S Nasserwanji and Co.; 70 cwt kishmish, S Nasserwanji and Co.

S S Morioka Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japn Cotton T Co. Ld

S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—264 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co.. 1½ cwt ivory, J Fiazully; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co 300 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 100 bales cotton, Ali Bros.

S S Morioka Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Morioka Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe—15 bales cotton Ali Bros.; 122 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho G Kaisha Ld; 1650 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Morioka Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

1-12-24.

S S Bovenkirk. Agents:—E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.:—

From Hamburg:—11 bales woollen clothes, 10 bales cotton blankets, 229 bales, 804 reels paper, 225 packages paper, 73 cases paper,. 40 cases Litho stones, 25 cases Ultramarine; 38 cases Tinware 25 cases Padlocks; 20 cases German Silver circles, 300 cases Beer, 290 casks Lump Alum, 400 bags Epsom salt, 427 drums Magnesium chloride, 20 drums Permanganate of potash 20 crates China ware, 912 pieces Steel plates, 50 kegs copper sulphate, 150 kegs potassium chloride.

From Antwerp:—8 bales silk yarn, 60 cases tiles, 100 bags tiles, 68 crates tiles, 13 crates wall tiles, 25 cases wall tiles 480 cases nails, 30 cases colours 917 cases panal pins, 55 cases cut Bills, 759 cases window glass, 112 cases tacks, 109 cases plate glass 115 cases glassware, 15 cases tissues, 25 cases playing cards, 26 cases carbonate of ammonia 150 rolls wire netting, 395 bale cotton waste 16 crates expanded metal sheets, 75 bundles wire, 261 bundles steel circles, 7010 bundles hoops, 212 bundles angles, 1402 pieces angles, 400 pieces Tees. 157 pieces gas tubes 802 bundles tubes, 1499 bundles steel bars; 793 pieces steel bars.

From Rotterdam:—474 cases cheese, 112 cases schnapps, 100 cases chicory, 100 cases brandy, 21 cases perfumed water, 76 cases cotton, 24 cases velvets, 93 cases wine 30 cases Gin 100 cases beer, 400 cases vegetable fat, 50 cases trimmings, 75 cases salad oil, 56 cases glow lamps 200 cases nails 500 bags soda ash, 1460 bags calcined soda 30 cases Rivets, 592 bags Rivets 210 D/bags Rivets, 170 bags Bolts and Nuts, 125 bags Dextrine, 1651 bags Farina, 250 bags carraway seed, 100 rings wire, 500 coils wire, 134 coils copper wire, 1010 bundles hoops, 2750 bundles steel sheets 760 bundles tubes, 1664 pieces, 1927 pieces steel plates, 1165 pieces iron plates, 2800 bundles Rails, 600 bundles Pipes, 647 Ingots copper 85 bundles Fish plates 532 bales straw boards, 200 bales paper, 40 casks Tartaric Acid 36 casks sulphate of Alumina; 55 drums sodium sulphide, 30 drums chloride of zinc; 100 demijehns Formal de hyde.

From Karachi:—87 bags wheat flour, 30 packages salted fish.

S S Jalvihar. Agents:—The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd. and Reduced:—

From Moulmein:—376 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—48784 bags rice, 10 bales cotton, 180 bundles old gunnies, 351 cases cutch

From Colombo:—124 bars lead 56 bales mattress fibre, 20 half chests Tea, 30 bags Green Tea, 36 cases cuttle fish, 42 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Cochin:—15 robbin dry ginger 70 bags dry ginger; 46 chests black tea 173 kollies Hooka shells, 30 drums cocoanut oil 725 cases Cocoanut oil, 820 bundles coir yarn 251 bundles Aloe yarn 73 bundles coir rope.

S S Sylvan Arrow. Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York:—

From Bataum:—11371 tons refined oil in bulk.

S S Manela. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Karachi:—50 casks Aniline dyes kegs Paint.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, December 2, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

42-24—4862-21—The Galliara Electric Trading Co, The Jewellery Consignments Ltd, Vachha and Co.

95-23—1821-22—Tyabji D and Co, Bansidhar Durgadas and another, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

27-24—2653-20—Craigie B and C, Mahomed Mamooji Dadoo, Mominbai and others, Mehta L and Co.

79-24—3473-19—Ferreira and V, Dinshaw J Javery, The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Bomen.

80-24—504-22—Vachha and Co, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool, Monji Goculdas, Ramanlal and Co.

82-24—3797-23—Malvi M R and Co, Velji Dharamsy and Co, N S Engineer and another, Dubash and Co.

84-24—947-23—Malvi M. R. and Co. R B Kallianmal Tallockchand, Dharamsy and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

36-24—1399-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Manibhai and Co, K C Shrimanvedan Raja Kottakal, Edgelow G W and Co.

61-24—1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shrimanvedan Raja Kottakal, The Malabar Timbers Co Ltd and others Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

77-24—1802-24—Dubash and Co, Manilal Chunilal and another, Manilal Damodas Mody, Motichand and D.

70-24—2327-21—Merwanji K and Co, Ganesh ram Muchar, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Thakoredas and Co.

74-24—3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and others Charandas Chaturbhoy and others, Madhawji and Co, Captain and v. Manubhai and Co.

49-24—175-22—Payne and Co, Gulbaji Ajisiji and Co, Rustomji Cursetji Banatwaila and others, M B Chothia and Co, Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co.

44-24—1912-22—Mulla and M, Jagannath Chagmal and another, Multanchand Hadranarayan, Madhavji and Co.

85-24—4145-22—Subnis G and Co, Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Gopal Yeshwant Rele, Jehangir M and S.

87-24—3462-21—Merwanji K and Co, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur, The Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd, Little and Co.

89-24—5047-23—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Mariambai, Kanga and Co.

90-24—5046-22—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Narandas Ranchoddas and another, Kanga and Co.

91-24—2317-22—Wadia G and Co, Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and others, International Banking Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

49-20—1127-20—Payne and Co, Kissondas Tribhowandas and another, Ratanji Dorabji, Mulla and M.

REFERENCE FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Ref 1-24—S C Cs 22720-22 and 22898-22—Craigie B and C, Dadabhay Framji Cama and others, Damond Jamaludin and another, Shaikh Ahmed Vazir Patanker.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3579-21—Madhavji and Co, Balubhai Gulabbhai Desai, Bholabhai Nanabhai Jhaveri, Edgelow G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4748-23—M B Chothia and Co, Gajadhar Nazarmal, Chaturbhuj Leeudram, Unwalla P and P.

633-23—Amarchand and M, Wasiamal Asoomal and Co, Tokersy Rattansy and Co and another, Motichand and D.

1276-21—Madhowji and Co, Krishna Maichand Kupur, S A Dias, N C Dalal and Co.

4830-23—Dabholker and J, Parshotam Ludha, Beharilal Bhola Chauhri, Mehta L and Co.

531-24—Dabholker and J, Oomer Haji Adam and another, Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim, In Person.

4354-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.

4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Puranand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.

4618-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Buntoke Liladhar Mudanji, Govindas Tulsidas and another, Malvi M R and Co.

332-24—Khandwalla and C, Chaganlal Makanji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Dastur and Co.

1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Harjayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

2432-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.

2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5018-23—Motichand and D, Ahmed Karim Thanawalla and anr v Saraichandra Mancharam, Manilal and K.

795-23—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat v Hiranand Mancharam, Manilal and K.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkarandas Jainarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1979-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.

4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.

1350-24—Jehangir and S. Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.

1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.

1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

1682-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amerchand and M.

926-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabsetn, Navalchand Malukchand Amarchand and M.

363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naranshe Jekisondas, Diksnit M and Co.

2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.

971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damoderdas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Denshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

1836-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.

2915-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormusji Maneckji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

995-24—Ramanlal and H, Narandas Kursondas Tyriwalla, Mahomedally Dawoodbhoy Rangwalla, N C Dalal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1934-19—Madhawji and Co, Kakubhai alias Bhimji Purshotam, vs Hargowan Kanji and another, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G, Mehta L and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhoy Ebraham, Adamalli Ramjmbhoy Mamuji and others, Merwanji K and Co, Raghvaya N and Co Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

2010-18—Ferreira and V, Pella Pascoe S Albuquerque, John A Sequeira, in Person.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS.

1179-24—M V Gokhale, Hansraj Ramji and Co, Ahmed Abdul Sakoor, J S Katpitia.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, Pranshanker Narbhashanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Rutchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Ct-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Umamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.

2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1254-24—Smedham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.

2546-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Maneckam and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.

3474-21—Ramanlal and H, Hanumanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.

2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Amtoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.

1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surafalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Sarafalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.

2319-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.

3096-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.

2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandeo, Patell and E.

3744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji v Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.

3743-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.

1186-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghvji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Gocuidas Pasta, Mulla and M.

1705-24—Patell and E, Meherji Rettonji Adenwalla Abdulla Jiwanji Patni, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others, Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Rokar and another, Vachha and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

3260-24—Purnanand C and J, Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khushal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Seth Gadmalji Shrimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.

1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co. Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Ramlinsis and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsey Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co

2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

1553-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand Cl and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4881-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jugjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizabai Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Casum Murad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2183-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla v Haji Mahomed Kassam Morad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Isuf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B R Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

1149-24—Thakoredas and D, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Gopaldas Nagardas, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas, vs Sheralikhan Mukhtar Khan, Gabdar Vachha and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Behadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemane, vs Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamshedji R and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v, Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

3482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

3774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Narsuji, Dikshit M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

3411-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trasler Ltd and another, G Mahomedali and Co, AmAin and D.

3715-23—Daphtary F and D, Ramdas Krishna, Manu Subedar, Payne and Co.

4339-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Bhicaji Lalloo Mistri, Pandia and Co.

4507-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoji, Damoder Pandurang and another, Judah and S.

4342-23—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukhtanker and G.

787-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Padamsy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.

813-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Keserbai and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1049-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Dongersy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.

1055-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Dongersy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.

440-24—Dastur and Co, Mahomedbhoy Nensy Khairaz v Rehmatbai, Shamrao M and H.

789-24—Shamrao M and H, Bai Rehmatbai v Mahomed Nensy Khairaj and anr, Dastur and Co, Shamrao M and H.

603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

673-24—Patell and E, Moses Samson Baikel, vs Jarnanmal, Delichand and others Khandwalla and Chh, Dabholker and J, Sahnis G and S.

732-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Ghausham Sitaram Podar and others, Bhagwandas Onkumal, Natubhai J and M.

4211-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos, vs K K P Shroff and others, Payne and Co.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is unemployment among the lower classes; but their is greater among the middle classes including the higher middlt classes. To secure employment for members of these higher middle classes has been impossible so that they have under force of circumstances to descend to lower levels throwing out in their turn some already employed in inferior jobs. The question arises why members of the higher middle class are thrown out to occupy places already taken up by those of lower ones. The answer to that is rather distressing. Though I may be misunderstood as bringing the racial or political question in the work in which I am at present engaged, I must decuare the truth that the engaged, I must declare th etruth that the places from which Indians belonging to the higher middle class are thrown out are made vacant for their occupation by Europeans and other foreigners. When the employers are questioned as to the reasonableness of such a step the argument advanced by them is that the foreigner is better fitted for the work than our own countrymen. Of course the standard of fitness is estimated by the employer himself with all his limitations. Among such employers, I am pained to say, there are our own countrymen. Three instances rush prominently into my mind—one of a lady teacher in one of the local prominent schools, another of a lecturer in one of the local Colleges and thirdly of a well-placed secretary in an industrial concern.

One measure, therefore, of relieving unemployment distress in our country is not encourage

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Decr. 1.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank' selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 622
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 682
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 672.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P Rs. 106½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 223½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 288.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.62—11/16
London—Paris Frcs. 85.95
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 94 50
London—Rome Liras 106.00
London—Berlin Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Nov. 29.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling Dull.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

29th Exchange on Paris	85.95
29th Exchange on Warsaw	24.10
29th Exchange on Prague	153.50
28th Exchange on Belgium	94.70

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 1.

Bank Telegraphic	**1/6**
Bank Demand	**1/6 1/32**
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	**1/6 5/16**
Fcs Demand	**624**
American Dollars	**288**
Hongkong Dollars	**161**
Shanghai	**223 1/2**
Japan	**111 1/4**
Singapore	**157 1/2**

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 29.

Stockholm	17.18
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.45
Switzerland	23.96
Belgium	94.68

29th Cuban Sugar Feb/March 15/6.

London, Nov. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 8595.
Exchange on London in Italy 10600

New York, Nov. 29.

Demand Bills 46237

DISCOUNTS

London Nov. 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 21.

London Discounts:—
Three Months 3—15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4—5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

Money:—
Call 2 p.c. Nominal
One month 2 p.c. 2.
Three Months 4 p.c.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.

Tone of money:—Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

STOCKS ETC.

London Nov. 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3/8. no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 no change.
Conversion Loan £79 1/4 no change.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103. no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 no change
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £58 1/4 no change.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £48 nominal no change.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 1/4 no change.
Govt. Securities £58 1/4 no change.

BULLION.

Bombay, Decr. 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9/3
" forward Rs. 14/6/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/8
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/8
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/8/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/11
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 75/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 75/9

London Nov. 29.

Bar gold ready, s. 89—11
Silver ready, d. 33—7
Silver forward, d. 33—9

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. China sold. India bought. Market likely to move within narrow limit. Fair amount of business done.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 1.

Ready:—75—11

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	22-8-0			22-8-0
Posh	22-8-6			22-8-6

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-4-6
Posh 0-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 1.

Ready:—75-11-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	75-8-0	75-12-0		75-10-0
Posh	75-6-0	75-9-0		75-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 11-0-0
Posh 1-12-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

1st. December 1924.

A further drop of 9 to 15 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 11 points up. The advance was due to some buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugaen New York friends Messrs. A. Nodden and Co., cable under date 29th ultimo as under:—

"Offerings sufficient to meet trade demand."

As regards the local market the rise which was apparently in evidence until now due more to absence of sellers than to any legitimate trade demand is now slowly evaporating, and prices now show a gradually sagging tendency. The somewhat easier feeling may be accounted for by the fact that arrivals in up-country markets are now increasing with the result that a considerable volume of hedge selling is to be looked for in the near future, and it would not surprise us in the least to see a sudden break in values at any moment.

In accordance with a further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 467/- that is Rs. 3/- lower than Saturday's closing rate far F. G. Broach April, May. At the opening Commission Houses where sellers and the market declined to Rs. 465¼. Around this level Bazar operators and shroffs bought which raised the prices to Rs. 469/- and the market closed at Rs. 468/- At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 466½ and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses and one Japanese firm sold Broach their offerings being absorbed by Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra Dec. January opened at Rs. 446/- and improved to Rs. 447/- going down to Rs. 446½ the prices further improved to Rs. 448½ on shroffs and general buying and the market closed at Rs. 448/-. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 440/- and advanced to Rs. 442½ on general buying and closed at Rs. 441/-. F. G. Bengal January and March was quoted Rs. 398/- and Rs. 399/- respectively. Commission Houses bought Bengal Dec. January.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last, and the demand was nominal.

To-day no tenders were made against Oomra and Bengal for Decr. January delivery.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 1.

Fully Good Broach April/May	**.. 466 1/2**
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	**.. 396 1/2**
" " March	**.. 397 1/2**
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	**.. 446 1/2**
" March	**.. 440 1/2**

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 1

Description.	Fine.	F. G
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	480	465
M. G. Oomra No. 4	5.5	490

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 1.

Fully Good Broach	**April/May**	**..**	**466**
" " Bengal	**Dec.-Jan.**	**..**	**397**
F. G. Bengal	**March**	**..**	**395**
Fine Oomra	**Dec.-Jan.**	**..**	**446**
" "	**March**	**..**	**441**

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 1.

New York Market 29th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.37	Dec.		23.28	—09
23.52	Jan.	23.53+01	23.39	—13
23.90	Mar.		23.76	—14
24.23	May		24.10	—13
24.25	Jul.		24.10	—15
	Oct.		23.10	

Newyork spot on 28th Nov.,		23.85	—40
New Orleans		23.70	—40
Newyork spot on 29th Nov.,		23.75	—10
New Orleans		23.60	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—Narrow featureless market. January higest 23.67 (10.16 a.m.), lowest 23.39 (at the close), range .28 points.

Liverpool Market 29th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.12	Jan.	13.09—03	13.14+02	13.21	+09
13.15	Mar.	13.12—03	13.17+02	13.26	+11
13.19	May			13.29	+10
13.13	Jul.			13.22	+09
12.67	Oct.			12.74	+07
Egyptian					
25.30	Nov.			Not received.	
23.55	Jan.			23.40	+15

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 300,000

(2) Some hedge selling easily absorbed by new buyers. Trade fixing call sales.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2000 Bales.
Mid. Americans pot—Universal Standard 13.47 small demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 26.00d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	13.07 no change
January	13.21 plus .09
February	13.23 " .10
March	13.26 " .11
April	13.25 " .11
May	13.29 " .10
June	13.25 " .09
July	13.22 " .09
August	13.05 " .08
September	12.94 " .07
October	12.74 " .07
November	12.64 " .07
December	12.59

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

M. G. Bengal "Good"	11.75
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	12.15
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	12.55
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	11.80
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	1280
M. G. Broach "Good"	12.05
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.45
M. G. Broach "Fine"	12.85
M. G. Scinde "Good"	11.65
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.05
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	12.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

December	24.40	—.40
January	23.40	—.15.
February	22.80	—.20
March	22.20	—.15.
April	21.85	—.20
May	21.45	—.20
June	21.10	—.20
July	20.75	—.20
August	20.55	—.20
September	20.30	—.20
October	19.85	—.20
November	18.90	—.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 29.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3000
Day's Exports to Continent 12,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	23.39	—.13
March	23.76	—.14
May	24.10	—.13
July	24.10	—.15
Spot Cotton at New York	23.75	—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.60	—.10

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	23.55	—.10
March	23.63	—.12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 1/4
Foreign mined 69.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 29.

Total in sight 7,690,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 356,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 50,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,465,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 169,000 Bales.
Total Sales 27,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 600 Bales.
East Indian Stock 11,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,300 Bales
East Indian Actual Export 400 Bales.
East Indian Imports 1,000 Bales
American Afloat 280,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 3,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 39,000 Bales.
Taking of the Worlds Spinners of the American Cotton 435000 Bales.

METALS.

London, Nov. 29.

English best Selected Copper £68
Standard Copper G. M. B £63 15/16
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 5/8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8
Tin Block £260 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay, December 1.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	.. ..	3/4	60	0	0
Do.	.. ..	1	60	0	0
Do.	.. ..	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	.. ..	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	.. ..	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do.	.. ..	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchseks Joint ..		27	0	0
Copper, English Bare ..		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 ..		57	8	0
" to 1 ..		58	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 1

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	14	6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	14	6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	13	6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	13	9
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	0
Japan	..No. 40—1	1	8	0
"	..No. 42—2	1	9	6
"	..No 20	1	1	9
"	..No 32	1	5	9

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 29.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 62.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. sellers 63/3
Tone:—Inactive.
Australian Jan./Feb. paid and sellers 64.
Choice White Karachi Nov./Dec. sellers 62/9
Soft Red Karachi Nov/Dec. sellers 61/9.
Cargoes paid Australian Dec. 64/6. 500 tons.
Cargoes paid Australian Wheat Jan. in Bulk. 63/9.
Wheat afloat to U. K. 3,155 000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December, 1. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Barae Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	**54 0 0**	**8 2 0**
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	**54 0 0**	**8 4 0**
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	**56 0 0**	**8 8 0**
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	**11 12 0**	**12 4 0**
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	**11 10 0**	**12 4 0**
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	**12 8 0**	**13 2 0**
Linseed, Brown Bold	**13 10 0**	**14 2 0**
Linseed, Brown Thin	**13 6 0**	**13 14 0**
Teelseed White 85-15	**78 0 0**	**16 0 0**
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	**76 0 0**	**15 9 0**
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	**74 0 0**	**15 0 0**
Teelseed, Black	**68 0 0**	**13 12 0**
Poppyseed, White	**13 12 0**	**14 8 0**
Groundnuts	**70 0 0**	**14 6 0**
Mowraseed	**9 2 0**	**9 6 0**
Castorseed	**0 0 0**	**16 4 0**
Cotton Seeds Ready		**5 15 0**
Delivery Forward	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat, May	**7 7 3**	
Linseed, May	**13 14 0**	
Groundnuts J/F	**69 8 0**	
Cotton Seed D/J	**5 12 0**	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	**16 8 0**	
Cotton Seed M/M	**5 13 0**	

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov./Dec. sellers £23 3/4.
Linseed Tone:—Featureless —Barley maintained.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Dec. sellers 44/9.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./April sellers 44/6.
Linseed afloat 52,000 tons.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Nov/Dec. sellers £21 5/8.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 29.

Ferozepore Reel Bold Nov.Dec. sellers £23.
Toria Nov./Dec sellers £23 3/8.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec. sellers £22 5/8

BARLEY MAINTAINED.

London, Nov. 29.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov./Dec. sellers £10 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay Nov.Dec sellers £29.

BARLEY.

London, Nov 29.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec. sellers 4 1/3.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13

London, Nov. 29.

Business was done to-day in Wheat Cargo Australian at 63 3/4 and Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 61 arrived at Liverpool.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 1 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices for Java Sugar remained unchanged and those of Mauritius Crystal Sugar have improved by 2 annas with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 9,000 bags, showing a very good record of off-take.

Java Forward's prices record a rise of 4d. per cwt. and Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices of 3 to 5d. per cwt. in Saturday's closing levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/14 per cwt.
Shipment November-December Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—

Shipment November-December Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H. (nominal).

B. E. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment November-December Sh. 20/3 per cwt. F. B. H. nominal.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment November-December Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 29.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Dec. sellers 21/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 18/10 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 21/8.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 21/8.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 21/8.
Tone:—Dull new crop rather easier.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 29.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 17 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. 18.
Tone:—Steady. Moderate business.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 1st December 1924.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Century	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	0
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
David per lb.	1	4	9
Tata per lb.	1	4	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	5	9
Salita:—			
Textile per lb.	1	5	9
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Baiance) per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	11	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	14	0
Pearl per piece	6	13	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	10	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	14	0
Hindustani	11	13	0

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m on 29th November, 1924.

Cotton	6815	Bales
Wheat	19885	Qwts
Linseed	7402	"
Rapeseed etc.	970	"
Gingellyseed	4755	"
Poppyseed	783	"
Groundnuts	6984	"
Castor seed	148	"
Rice	3233	"
Myrabollams	539	"
Cottonseed	16233	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	4643	"
Juwar	1175	"
Masur	397	"
Barley	2014	"
Bajri	4485	"
Coal	2425	Tons

The select committee on the Oudh Courts Bill to establish a Chief Court in Oudh has submitted its report making some minor changes in the bill. Mr. Mukundlal has submitted a note of dissent insisting that the Chief Judge should be a lawyer and stating that the proviso would bring the Chief Court nearer the status of a High Court.—A. P.

It has been decided to start co-operative ginning factories in Olpad and Chorashi talukas of Surat district.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Rain has fallen locally in southeast Madras and South Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, three inches and Trivandrum three-quarters.

Western disturbance now affecting frontier is feeble.

Forecast.—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 30.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		**29.937 inches.**
Temperature of Air	.. ..	76.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	68.4 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	63.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	64% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	85.4 "
Minimum " "	..	69.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	135 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. m.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	1	2 25	29 10	1	8 48	18 4
		14 28	26 7		20 28	16 5
Tu.	2	3 16	28 10	2	9 51	18 9
		15 29	25 9		21 22	17 11
W	3	4 10	27 10	3	11 5	18 11
		16 39	25 0		22 36	19 3
Th.	4	6 5	26 11	4	12 20	18 9
		18 4	24 10		.. ..	..
F.	5	6 22	26 3	5	0 2	20 3
		19 31	25 2		13 21	18 5
Sat.	6	14 68	26 5	6	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	7	8 22	25 10	7	2 35	20 8
		21 32	26 8		14 57	17 6

"NATONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Kindly publish the following lines in your esteemed Paper and oblige.—

When I was asked to go away, Dr. Kothare, says I thought I have had not to worry myself with the College controversy. But some reference being made to to me in Dr. Kothare's letter published in your columns to-day, I have to place certain facts before the public. As long as I was in the College there was no rule limiting the period of a tutor in the College. On the other hand, there was a distinct understanding between the then Superintendent and the Tutors that the letter were to be given work of increasing responsibility in their own subjects with a view finally to make them capable of taking the professional work in their subjects. I was working under that impression. However, if the rule was passed by the College Council in the last vacation, it ought to have been applied to all the tutors simultaneously, who are practically as old as my self in the institution. There are other tutors who have not been asked to go away. What then is the cause of my dismissal? I give certain facts and ask the public to judge for themselves.

When there were the rumours of the College being denationalised and when all the students were anxious to know the facts there was no authoritative information from the Council. Probably, the Council could not do so owing to its own difficulties. At that time we, tutors had sent a letter to the College Council, a copy of which I give below:—

To the President, N. M. College Council.

Dear Sir,—All sorts of rumours have been circulated in the City and among the students during the last week about the future of our institution. The College Council so far has neither given a public explanation nor removed anxiety of the students by any notice on the Notice-Board. So far as the junior or tutorial Staff is concerned, we have been religiously kept ignorant of the situation. The Council must be fully aware of the fact, that most of the Junior members of the Staff are not merely working for the remuneratiqtn that they get here, but their connection in the institution is based on the furtherence on the cause of National Education. We hope the Council will kindly recognise the existence of the junior staff before it commits to any change in the policy of the College. Please address communications to Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar.

We beg to etc. ..

No answer was given to this letter. Then the term closed. Students went to their homes. Probably the fact that an answer to the tutors' letter was asked to my address made the new Council pass a resolution and thus enable it to remove an inconvenient person. Probably, they thought that Dr. Udgaonkar removed, the other tutors would agree to any change. Whether the other three tutors resigned or whether they were dismissed, I have nothing to say. They may answer Dr. Kothare or they may not One word more and I close. I have got every interest in the Institution for the simple reason that my brother is studying in the College in the senior course. What I said then and what I criticized was the unseemly haste the College Council was showing in getting the recognition or the affiliation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as there was, in my opinion, no immediate danger to the Institution.—Thanking you again.—Yours etc.,

M. B. Udgaonkar.

Nov. 27.

H.H. The Thakur Saheb of Gandal has given Rs 10 000 to the U. P. flood relief fund.—A.P

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS' TALL SCORING.

400 RUNS FOR LOSS OF 5 WICKETS.

NAIDU KNOCKS UP 135 (NOT OUT.)

The first match of the twelfth Quadrangular contest between the Presidency Europeans and Hindus commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday. The only change in the Hindu team was the inclusion of S. R. Godambe in place of S. M. Joshi and not K. G. Pardeshi as was announced in these columns. About 6000 persons watched the opening. Hindus winning the spin of the coin started batting, but fared badly losing two wickets in a quarter of an hour for only 35. Prospects were none too bright for the Hindus. Ogadshanker was disposed of with a single when much was expected of the Kathiawad steady bat. The early dismissal of Dongre was not a satisfactory beginning at all. But Navle and Vithal stayed the rot and treated the spectators to some excellent batting. The game before lunch was never dull at any time and in the afternoon it was exhilarating. The third wicket stand brought 125 runs. Vithal's game was superb and Navle's was the essence of steadiness. The latter gave two chances at 15 and 42, Wodehouse and West missing him on both occasions. Vithal had a fresh lease of life when West missed him at 80. Travers tried all his eight trundlers in turn but the batsmen were never in difficulties. Vithal was distinctly unlucky in being baulked out of his century when within an ace of it.

Considering that a lead in the first innings in the initial rounds goes a long-way towards winning the match, the Hindus are now in a very strong position. They have by no means exhausted their run-getting bats and a total of five centuries at the end of the innings is more than a probability. Naidu who remained unbeaten at the end of the day was in the pink of condition and his was a game that stirred the spectators. In a little over two hours he made a hundred runs hitting all round the wicket. He did give a chance to West at 27, but it was a very hard hit. Deodhar was an exceedingly suitable companion for thundering Naidu who wielded his willow with great effect making boundary after boundary. Deodhar's wicket was lost through an accident. The fifth wicket stand was productive of 197 runs and lasted for about three hours.

Among the Presidency fielders all of whom did yeoman service a meed of praise is due to Johnson, the new wicket-keeper, who kept wicket brilliantly conceding only one run behind the crease. Capt. Rogers was however the "stand out" man in the side racing down the field from one end to the other and converting what looked inevitable fours into singles or twos. Although the Hindus entered the Tournament with a side not too promising at least on paper, they have done exceedingly well in their "forte"—batting. It remains to be seen if they will do equally well with the ball to-day.

Travers lost the toss to Vithal who sent Ogadshanker, the Kathiawad man, and Navle in. The former faced Lloyd who bowled from the Police Court end giving a run to each man. Wodehouse took the second over from the Gymkhana end Navle scored two off the fifth and a single in the last ball. Lloyd's first ball in the next over brought one and Ogadshanker was caught by Wodehouse in the slips in the same over having made only one run. (6—1—1.)

In less then 20 minutes the Hindus lost one wicket. S. S. Dongre joined Navle. The first ten was registered 25 minutes from the start. Dongre added a few singles. Wodehouse missed a low catch from Navle at 15. West relieved Wodehouse at the Gymkhana end. Scoring was very slow singles being the order. After 40 minutes' play Dongre showed signs of scoring pulling Lloyd to short leg for a four. When the second decade was signalled West attempted to draw Dongre who badly missed a leg break. Dongre was not risking his wicket just yet. At 28 Pocock took charge of the attack from the Police Court end. West tried a few loose balls on Dongre who drew him to leg for a three, but Pocock in the first ball of his second over beat him with a Yorker. (35—2—16.)

Vithal now partnered Navle scoring a single off Pocock. Navle sent Pocock to the Gymkhana boundary after a couple of singles and 40 went up at 11-20 a.m. Navle was fairly settled now and scored on the off. West was sent to the off boundary and five minutes later the half century arrived. When Travers sent Higgins in place of West. Vithal met his slow left hand deliveries with confidence making no attempt to score except a single in his third and Navle did the same in the next ball. Pocock's first in the following over was sent to the off boundary by Navle. Vithal scored a single off Higgins and Pocock who was hit to leg for a four by Navle. 60 went up after an hour's play and ralf of it was to the credit of Navle. Scoring was faster now and 70 went up a few minutes later when Vithal's glance went past West into the pavilion. Navle's score was rising steadily with singles and couples and his 40 went up a few minutes before noon.

THIRD WICKET STAND.

At 78, Lloyd resumed charge from Pocock and Navle sneaked a single. Vithal hit to leg Lloyd's last full pitch sending up 80, and 20 for himself. Lloyd was hit for three by Vithal. West missed Navle in the slips when the latter was 42. 12 o'clock saw the Hindus at 90 for two wicket stand the batting pair going strong. Vithal was scoring faster and was 30 already. A boundary to long by Navle following a few singles completed the first century after 90 minutes' play. Lloyd was becoming expensive. Vithal drawing to the square leg boundary. In the same over Navle made his 50 with a single, Vithal reached 40 with another four to square leg and 110 was put up on the board. Wodehouse relieved Higgins at the Gymkhana end. Navle got a single off him from the first and Vithal lifted him to leg for a couple. 120 went up at 12-20 p.m. and two runs later Parker bowled to Vithal form the Police Court end and from the other side Pocock replaced Wodehouse. Vithal reached his fifty by sending Parker to the off boundary and two singles made 130 at 12-30 p.m. Singles was the order and ten minutes later Vithal was ahead of Navle making 64 to his partner's 57. Parker was lifted for a four to long by Vithal who added another single at point. At 147 Travers bowled in place of Parker. 150 went up at 12-40 p.m. Vithal made his 70 by lifting Pocock to the long boundary and two singles made Navle 60. Lunchtime saw 159 for the Hindus, Vithal and Navle being 74 and 61 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Higgins bowled to Vithal from the Gymkhana end after lunch, and in his fourth ball tipped Navle's bails. Navle had given two chances one at 15, and the other at 42 being missed by Wodehouse and West respectively. His 61 was made in 2 hours and a half and included five fours. The Vithal-Navle partnership realized 125 runs in less than two hours. (160—3—61.)

Naidu joined Vithal and opened his scored a single off Lloyd and Vithal reached his 80 with a four to leg. 170 was registered 15 minutes after resumption. Naidu was adding singles and couples quickly. With a three on the off from Lloyd gave Naidu sent up 180 on the board. Vithal scored a beautiful boundary with a leg glance and with a single off Higgins completed 90. Two runs later 190 was signalled. Vithal was leg-before to Lloyd in the following over. Vithal was at the wickets for 2 hours and fifteen minutes and except for a slight chance at 80 had played all round the wicket for his 94 including eleven boundaries (192—4—94.)

Deodhar partnered Naidu who did not take long to open his shoulders. Two fours off Lloyd by him completed the second century at 2-35 p.m. Wodehouse bowled a maiden over to Deodhar from the Gymkhana end with th enew ball and Pocock then took over the Police Court end attack from Lloyd. At 27 Naidu's hot shot was dropped by Lloyd. 210 was registered in 40 minutes after lunch. Deodhar made two boundaries on square leg off Pocock and Naidu sent up 220 by sending Wodehouse to the leg boundary. Deodhar followed his partner's example with a full pitch four in the same direction. West relieved Wodehouse at 230 at the Gymkhana end.

100 RUNS IN 1 HOUR.

Nearly one hundred runs were added in one hour after lunch at the cost of two wickets. Naidu was obtained his half century a few minutes later which also made 250 for his side. Travers took over from Pocock and Lyons was put opposite. Naidu got through the slips twice and tapped Travers for a four on the leg. Lyons was proving costly having given 6 runs in his first over and 10 in his second. Both batsmen were in a scoring vein and hit freely. 270 went up at 3-15 and Naidu completed his 70. Higgins replacing Lyons bowled a maiden over to Deodhar and the Presidency skipper gave place to Lloyd. Higgins had his men well placed, out neither batsman seemed woried at his slow deliveries or the constant change in bowling. 3-30 p.m. saw the Hindus at 280, Naidu and Deodhar being 75 and 30 respectively. Parker relieved Lloyd at 255. Naidu score two singles off Higgins and Deodhar one. Parker's first ball in the following over cost two and fifteen minutes before tea-time 300 was telegraphed. Deodhar and Naidu both did not allow a maiden over. A few singles were followed by a boundary from each and at the tea-time the board showed 316, Naidu (not out) 85 and Deodhar (not out) 60.

H. E. the Governor arrived at the Gymkhana about 3-30 p.m. and was received by Mr. H.T. Gorrie, President of the Gymkhana and other prominent members. He was introduced to the two captains and had tea with them.

AFTER TEA.

Higgins opened attack from the pavilion-end after tea, giving two runs in the first over. Pocock bowled a maiden. Deodhar was always cautious but never let an opportunity go by. His 60 came in two overs and Naidu hit freely sending 340 at 4-30 p.m. when he wanted only 3 to complete his century. Higgins was sporting enough to drop a full toss from which Naidu realised a single. Deodhar was enticed away. A hit for three behind the wicket by Naidu next shot past travers and the Nagpore basman's century was greeted with applause. Naidu was at the wickets for a little over 2 hours and except for a hard chance at 27 his game was as faultless as thrilling. The game assumed an exceedingly interesting and exciting aspect after Naidu's three figures. Higgins did not succeed in drawing him out and made a bad bargain when he sent three loose balls which were sent to the long boundary one after the other. At ten minutes to five the Hindus completed 360, Naidu did not want singles now and waited for fours which he brought off in excellent style. His shots to the Pavilion were well placed and leg-breaks were pulled beautifully. Two more tens were added in two overs, and Naidu was 129 at 5 p.m. Deodhar was still cautious and refused to be enticed. A peculiar and unfortunate incident was responsible for Deodhar's wicket. Naidu hit a straight shot which struck the opposite wicket off Parker's legs. Deodhar, however, had never anticipated such a stroke and was out of his crease, ready to run. Deodhar's 79 was mad in two hours and a half including 11 fours without a single chance. He was extremely steady and gave a delightful exhibition of sober cricket never allowing himself to b baulked by tempting deliveries of Higgins and Pocock. (389-5-79). Jai partnered Naidu for a few minutes adding only 11 to the total making 400 when stumps were drawn

The scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

M Ogadshanker, c Wodehouse, b Lloyd ...	1
J G Navle, b Higgins	61
S S Dongre, b Pocock	1
P Vithal, l-b-w, b Lloyd	94
D B Deodhar, run out	79
C K Naidu, not out	135
L P Jai, not out	5
Rest to bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 5 wkts)	400

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
S. Lloyd	19	2	79	2
R. Wodehouse	9	1	23	0
S.E. West	12	0	54	0
Capt. Pocock	24	2	83	1
J.B. Higgins	26	1	86	1
J. Parker	11	1	29	0
F. Travers	5	1	29	0
B. Lyons	2	0	14	0

"MADAMA BUTTERFLY."

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

"Madama Butterfly" by Preceni was chosen for last night's performance at the Excelsior when that ever popular opera was played before a very large audience Lady Wilson was present for the first act.

The Parts of the Hero and Heroine were well acted and the chorus acted and sang very well and gave proof of excellent training and reflect great credit on Signor Gonsalve who conducted the opera with ability There was an unnecessary long interval between the first and second act.

The news of the death of the author which arrived in the week-end gave a peculiar interest to the staging of the play.

"KARMABHUMI."

We have received a copy of the first number of "Karmabhumi," a few Gujarathi journal edited by Mr. Shamaldas Laxmidas Gandhi, late of the Hindustan." The number contains a number of message of welcome from Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Joyakar and others. Moulana Shaukat Ali in the course of his message says "I want you to prepare the country for our chief's message from the Congress platform at Belgaum. I am certain that he will speak out words of wisdom and hope for all India. He has his own convictions but he is always ready to hear and help others also. There would be sufficient guidance in his address for princes, zamindars, capitalists, co-operators Lawyers, Independants, Liberals, Swarajists, and his own firm no-changers."

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Raghuvir Ramlal, a Hindu aged 30 years.

The evidence showed that the deceased lived at Agripada. On the 24th instant he went to the "Nahani" of the Chawl to wash his hand at about 10 p.m. His hands struck a lamp which was burning there. The lamp which was a naked one fell on his dhotis which caught fire. The deceased tried to put out the fire and fell down. The fire was extinguished but the deceased was severely burnt He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He died at 7 a.m. on the 29th instant, of shock and exhaustion following severe burns. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

LECTURES ON TOWN PLANNING

Captain Gilbert-Lodge of Bombay Development Dept. will deliver a series of three lectures on "Town Planning on the 4th, 11th and 18th inst. at 6 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre of the School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, first floor, west side). The lectures are open to the public.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The general meeting of the above committee will take place on Sunday the (7th inst.) at the committee's office, Ghasiwala building Separibaug Rod, Parel at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Election for delegates to the 39th session of the Indian National Congress, Belgaum will also take place the same day between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) Polling of votes will be recorded at both the offices District and Taluka.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

RESULT OF DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN CO-OPERATION

The following students have been declared succesful in the Diploma Examination in Co-operation held on Sunday the 16th November 1924 under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute:—1. Mr. T. N. Vandyar. 2. Mr. C. M. Lakadawala.

BOMBAY'S ARCHITECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Prof: Claude Batley, will give an address on "A few things that might be done at trifling cost to make Bombay a pleasanter place architecturally," on Thursday (the 4th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the architectural room of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort, (opp. Crawford Market). The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn will preside. The Lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the visit of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading to Bombay:—

TO-DAY (TUESDAY.)

9-0 a.m.—Their Excellencies arrive Bombay Victoria Terminus. (Public Arrival.) Drive in State to Government House.

10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy grants interviews.

12-45 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Government House to lunch with the President and Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Teams of the Quadrangular Cricket Match (Europeans *versus* Hindus) at the Bombay Gymkhana.

4-30 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Government House to inspect the Development Schemes.

4-45 p.m.—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading leaves Government House to inspect the Bombay Girl Guides at the Cooperage.

5-30 p.m.—Dinner Party.

INTERVIEWS.

His Excellency the Viceroy will grant interviews to-day to:—

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod. Kt. (Chief Justice of Bombay) ... 10 30 p.m
The Right Revd. Dr. E.J. Palmer (Bishop of Bombay Diocese) ... 10-40 a.m
The Most Revd. Dr. A. Goodier, (Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Bombay) ... 10-50 a.m.
Mr. L.S. Hudson, M.L.C. (Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce 11 a.m
Mr Manmohandas Ramji (President, Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau) ..... 11-10 a.m.
Mr. M.R. Jayakar, M.L.C. (Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Council) ..... 11-20 a.m
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. (Head of the Currimbhoy family) 11-30 a.m
Sir Sassoon David, Bart. K.C.S.I. (Prominent Merchant of Bombay) 11-40 a.m
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I. (Titular head of the Parsi Community) ..... 11-50 a.m
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., (Head of the Cowasji Jehangir family) ..... 12 noon
Mr. P. A. Kelly (Commissioner of Police, Bombay) ..... 12-10 p.m.
Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas (Sheriff of Bombay) ..... 12-20 p.m

LUNCHEON AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied

EARL READING

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India who arrives in Bombay to-day.

by His Excellency the Governor will leave Government House at 12-45 p.m to-day to lunch with the President and Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana and the teams of the Quadrangular Cricket Match at the Bombay Gymkhana. On arrival His Excellency the Governor will introduce the President of the Bombay Gymkhana (Mr. H. T. Garrie) to His Excellency the Viceroy and the President will introduce the Vice-President and the members of the Managing Committee.

Vice-President.—Mr. R. A. Spence.

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.—Mr. J.B. Barclay, Mr. T.E. Grant.

Members of the Managing Committee.—Mr. L.S. Hudson, Mr. R.H.A. Delves, Mr. J A Kay, Mr CWE Arbuthnot, Mr. S.W Redcliff, Mr. W.W. Collins, Mr. W.H. Cummings, Mr. M Fox, Mr. W.D. Read, Mr. F A Borissow, Mr. R. L. Darley, Mr. O. Furton, Mr. W.M. Martin, Mr A C Henricks.

The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Churchgate Street, Mayo Road, Esplanade Road returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

Dress.—Lounge Suits.

INSPECTION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor will leave Government House to-day at 4-30 p.m. arriving at Chowpatty at 4-35 p.m., where they will be met by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), (Member of Council in charge of Development), Sir Lawless Hepper (Director of Development), Mr. R. D. Bell, Sir George Buchanan, representing Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, the Engineers for the Scheme, and Mr. H.A. Elgee, the Chief Engineer in Bombay. Messrs. O'Rorke, Brims and Billington Deputy Chief Engineers will accompany the party over their respective sections. The following programme will then be carried out:—

4-40 p.m.—Leave Chowpatty by Loco and flat car running straight out to end of Gantry.

4-52 p.m.—Arrive end of Gantry.

4-55 p.m.—Start back from end of Gantry

5-20 p.m.—Arrive junction and shunt on to Marine Lines-Colaba Line.

5-17 p.m.—Arriva Colaba opposite Memorial Church at Duxbury Lane.

5-20 p.m.—Transfer to motor cars in waiting on Duxbury Lane.

5-25 p.m.—Proceed to Worli.

5-50 p.m.—Arrive Worli. (At Worli His Excellency the Viceroy will be met by Mr. R.H.A. Delves, Chairman, City Improvement Trust, who will show his Excellency the Viceroy the Improvement Trust Scheme and New Marine Drive.)

6-9 p.m.—Return to Government House.

The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty (West side of the old Chowpatty level crossing). Thence by train over the Reclamation Railway out to the end of the Sea Wall at Marine Lines and thence to Colaba as far as the corner of Roberts Road on the Marine Lines-Colaba Railway, and thence back to Duxbury Lane, where the party will transfer from the train to motor cars waiting in Duxbury Lane opposite the Afghan Memorial Church. The cars will then proceed to the New Marine Drive at Worli *via* Colaba Road, Wodehouse Road Pandey Street, Cuffe Parade, Wodehouse Bridge, Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Pedder Road and Hornby Vellard.

The route to Government House will be Love Grove Road. Hornby Vellard, Warden Road, Pedder Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road, Walkeshwar Road.

Dress.—Lounge Suits.

INSPECTION OF BOMBAY GIRL GUIDES BY LADY READING.

Her Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson will leave Goverument House at 4-45 p.m. to inspect the Bombay Girl Guides at the Cooperage.

PROGRAMME.

(1) Reception of Her Excellency by Lady Hayward, Staff and Provincial Council.
(2) Inspection of Guard of Honour by Her Excellency.
(3). Breaking of Colours.
(4) Lady Hayward's address of welcome to Her Excellency.
(5) Her Excellency's address.
(6) March Past of the Girl Guides.
(7) National Anthem.
(8) Cheers for Her Excellency.

The route will be via Walkeshwar Road Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road Bandstand Road, Cooperage, returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

DINNER PARTY.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) AT 8-30 P.M.

The following have been invited:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur His Highness the Raja of Baria, The Hon Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice Bombay.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Kt. Member and Vice-President of the Bombay Executive Council; Lady Hayward.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Member of the Bombay Executive Council.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ghulam Husein Hidayatallah, Minister of Local Self-Government.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Lady Jeejeebhoy.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Lady Petit.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Lady Jehangir.

The Most Revd., Dr. Alban Goodier, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Walker in Chief Southern Command, Lady Walker.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt. C.I.E., President of the Legislative Council

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, Kt., Puisne Judge of High Court.

Mr. G.E. Chatfield Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Major-General Hooton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Mr. R. McLean, Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

Mrs. McLean.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. Chairman of the Cotton Piece Goods Association and Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. P.R. Cadell, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Mrs. Cadell.

Mr. J.B. Kanga, Advocate-General Bombay and Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Dr. A. DeSilva, Consul-General for Portugal.

Mr. V.J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, President of the Municipal Corporation and Member of the Legislative Assembly.

Haji Mahomed Akbar Khan, Consul for Afghanistan.

Mr. L.S. Hudson, Partner, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mrs. Kelly.

Dress.—Mess Dress.

MUSLIMS AND VICEROY.

MR. HAROON JAFFER'S DEPUTATION

According to the official programme of the visit of Their Excellences the Viceroy and Countess of Reading to Bombay, a copy of which has been forwarded to us an address to the Viceroy by "a Mahomedan Deputation" will be presented at 10-30 a.m on Wednesday at the Government House and the Hon Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer will lead the Deputation which will consist of 50 to 60 members.

ADDRESS' A MYSTERY

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Syed G. M. Rafai's letter on the above subject in to-day's "Chronicle" after my arrival in Bombay. I find that every statement in it is absolutely true. I received a reply prepaid telegram from Hon. Khan Bahadur Haroon Jaffer of Poona some time ago at Ahemednagar stating that H. E. the Viceroy had consented to receive an address from Moslems in Bombay on 3rd of December and that the Private Secretary wanted to know the names of those that would form the Deputation and that I should at once wire whether my name should be sent. As Syed Rafai Saheb rightly observes I accepted membership as I presume others also did believing that everything was being done openly by popular will and constitution. I found, however, that the whole affair was being managed by one man acting as manatory having power to invite whom he liked. I am in favour of giving an address to the Viceroy because he is representative of our King Emperor, but all the same I strongly protest against the high handed method of the organisers. The draft address is not yet shown to me and to others similarly situated and how can anybody of self-respecting men sign anything placed before them at the last moment without power of correction because the draft copy of the address has been already sent to the Viceroy as one finally approved by the deputation. As I am an elected member I owe an explanation to the public of my conduct and I have therefore willingly given it. I am Sir,—Yours etc.,

Kazi Syed Enuitullal Khan.
M. L. C.

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1924.

BOYCOTT OF VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following some of the brilliant 'achievements' of Lord Reading who is coming here this morning:—

1. Enforced visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
2. Imprisonment of Mahatmaji.
3. The Nabha abdication.
4. Princes' Protection Bill.
5. The Salt Tax.
6. Imprisonment of over 14,000 Sikhs without warrants and without trial.
7. The Black Ordinance.

Mr. V. J. Patel has self-respect; and no self-respecting person can honourably participate in any official function arranged in honour of Lord Reading, who has taken every opportunity of flouting public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGVANDAS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

2nd day of Match between Europeans and Hindus, the Esplanade 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.
Viceroy arrives at Victoria Terminus, 9 a.m. (2) interviews from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (3) Lunch at Bombay Gymkhana 12-45 p.m. (4) Development Scheme Inspection 4-30 p.m. (5) Dinner Party 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

3rd day of Europeans vs Hindus match, the Esplanade.
H. E. Viceroy grants interviews at 10-30 a.m. (2) Lunch at Yacht Club 1-15 p.m. (3) ceremony of laying foundation stone of the Research Laboratory at Matunga 4-15 p.m. (4) 'at Home' at Govt. House 8-30 p.m.
Imperial standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
1st day of match between Parsis and Mahomedans, the Esplanade.
Opening of the Gateway of India 5 p.m. by the Viceroy.
Viceroy departs for Simla 10-10 p.m.

DAILY ENGAGEMENTS

Cathe Cinema.—In Royal House. "Ruth of the Range" Episodes 13, 14 and 15. One Cylinder Love (Mack Sennett Comedy.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Tuesday, morning the 2nd instant, at 11-30 O'Clock, (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.

ADDRESS TO H. H. MAHARAJA OF SAWANTVADI

A congratulatory address will be presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Sawantvadi on His Highness' assumption of powers by Sawantvadi Catholic Clubs in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at p.m. (S. T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. M. B. Ugankar, will deliver a magic lantern lecture on Malaria to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodhar Thackersey Mudlee Hall of the League, Elphinstone Road, Parel. All are requested to attend.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA

Shrimat Babasaheb Chief of Jamkhandi has contributed a sum of Rs. 220 out of the "Raj-Dan" fund as a donation to the Home.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of the Cuxton Diary for 1925 published by Messrs. C. Coomaraswamy Naidu and Sons. It is printed and bound in superior cloth and its general get-up is excellent. It is priced at annas 12 a copy.

ARYA-KUMAR SAMMELAN

The 13th Annual Session of the All-India Arya-Kumar Sammelan is to be held at Delhi on 12th, 13th and 14th of December, 1924 Various performances to develop literary, athletic, oratorial and other tastes are arranged. The public are cordially invited to join it.

LATE MR. E. ELTON.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union has put on record "their deep sense of regret at the death of Mr. E. Elton who as Mechanical Superintendent not only treated the labourers under him with kindness and sympathy but also remedied their grievances whenever it was possible for him to do so to the satisfaction and gratitude of the men who now deeply deplore the loss of such a noble Superintendent."

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2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1925:) 4th Edition (In press)— It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING. (1916:) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for business-men. Rs. 7-8-0.

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(Retired SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W D.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1924.

LORD READING.

Though Lord Reading's visit to-day is entered as a great feast in the official calendar, his arrival is to the citizens of Bombay a reminder of the generous principles he professed to administer three years ago and the travesty of justice that his rule has meant for India. Surrounded by kow-towing officialdom and red-coated chaprassis, he may not have direct evidence of the failure he has proved and the unpopularity he has incurred as the craven exponent of the liberal principles he proclaimed on his arrival as Viceroy. When three years ago Lord Reading took up office, his origin and personality were suspect in the eyes of reactionaries, and we imagined that his supposed passion for righteousness and courageous dealing would ensure for him a reputation surpassed only by Lord Ripon's, but to-day he is the idol of reactionaries and a model of subtle obscurantism. Indians who trusted him as the embodiment of justice and the creator of democratic conventions have been staggered by the opportunism of the Viceroy who has served Liberals and Conservatives and Labourites with an equal spirit of compliance. In the case of no other Viceroy has there been such a disparity between liberal promises and contrary performances; and to-day we have before us a jurisconsult who soured by the habit of surrender and compromise makes a cynical virtue of the implications of his failure. He was selected at a critical time for his capacity for understanding the sufferings of those who protested, and he was expected to compose the disturbed atmosphere of India after the War. The Reforms were there, a Dead-sea fruit; there was a strong Secretary of State in the person of Mr. Montagu; and Lord Reading was the man to ride the storm and take advantage of the intelligent sense of England that neither in regard to the treatment of Turkey nor the treatment of the Punjab malefactors justice had been done. In both issues, Lord Reading followed a policy of futile "representations" to the British Government, and when Mr. Montagu took a daring step to check the pro-Greek manœuvres of the Premier, he found himself acting alone. Lord Reading stuck to the fortunes of Mr. Lloyd George. To tranquillise the disturbed atmosphere he tried the ill-seasoned visit of the Prince of Wales. It was a disastrous beginning. We still hoped that in the interpretation of the Reforms, his sense of expediency would be subordinated to the Liberal instinct we ascribed to him from his political associations.

Disappointments were to follow in which the weather-cock adaptations of the Viceroy disturbed even the Indian Liberals who held to the Reforms as the Ark of the Covent. Indian Nationalists suspected the occasion and the make-up of the Ark, but Lord Reading was there as the professor of Liberalism and Justice. Liberals who ignored problems like the Punjab and the Khilafat and bargained for easy accommodation from Lord Reading were soon disillusioned. When Lord Peel was in power, Mr. K. C. Roy denounced the puppet-function of the Government of India. The Besantites built upon a tradition of precedents and conventions, but Lord Reading marked the weather and lent his miscellaneous gifts to the concentration of authority in official hands. Though he told the Chamber of Princes of the incongruity of their asking for special protection when the law did not secure His Majesty against similar criticisms in the press, he quickly changed his role to certify a rejected bill and conciliate a Secretary of State who had been influenced by a few itinerant princes on the spot. He became a professional expert in certification. Sir Malcolm Hailey had in his first budget speech assured the Assembly that taxation would be levied henceforth by the consent of the legislature, but Lord Reading made no bones of certifying the Salt Tax Bill with a specious parade of incredible reasonings. The full purport of the Inchcape recommendations were sterilised under Viceregal connivance though Lord Reading had told a united deputation of businessmen that he meant business, real business. The "Pioneer" now crows over the non-abolition of offices specified by the Inchcape Committee. The joke about the Indianisation of the Army in three centuries is past patient discussion. When he arrived, Lord Reading had taken a sober interest as Viceroy in the Indianisation of Services. The theory of protean efficiency in youths imported at 25 and trained at the expense of India had been exploded, and the Home Department issued an enquiry as to Indianisation especially as the foreign personnel in the services were adequate for twenty years. The reactionaries howled at the O'Donnell circular and Lord Reading as usual succumbed. As Certifier-General of unpopular and unnecessary measures he sanctioned three lakhs for the Lee farce. Now the proposals are going to be enacted by Parliament according to the demand of the O'Dwyerites that the position of the Civil Services in India should be above the Government of India and be guaranteed by Parliamentary Statute. The esurient accommodation of Lord Reading was wonderful. Even during the repression of non-co-operation, he could not keep his judicial balance, and the Liberals fell back. The evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee condemns the weak control of the Government of India in the application of Reforms. Judges seldom succeed as administrators, and Lord Reading is to-day resting, cynically composed and conscious of failure, within the velvet toils of his surrender to the bureaucracy.

Lord Reading is a master of the art of speaking much and saying nothing. Long before expiry of his term he has sanctioned a course of unrighteous coercion in the name of "anarchy" and he will probably give at short notice a facile justification of the doctrine of "outlawry" in Bengal to which he is an accessory. A man whom the police suspect of offence is beyond "the protection of the law": such is the explanation of the Viceregal Ordinance given by Lord Lytton in Bengal. It is an irony of fate that juridical principles should be so violated under the regime of an ex-Lord Chief Justice who heralded his entry into India with shibboleths of immaculate justice. It is all part of the War against the "wreckers" who throw out budgets and disapprove of banking scandals and condemn eccentric enquiries into taxation. The tragedy of it is that the astuteness of the Viceroy as lawyer, politician and financier has been harnessed to vested interests. His speeches are the elaboration of pellucid commonplaces and insistent hints that India is still within the Imperial interior, with the Union Jack flying aloft. Bombay will be treated to speeches of gorgeous futility —the Gate of India is a fine theme— while the whole of the country is throbbing with distress. Lord Chelmsford's time represented the loyal efforts of India to victory; Lord Reading's, the generous reward of repression and sterile verbiage.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

We have often heard of the official described as the Consulting Architect to Government. He and his staff of assistant architects exist in every province. The exact nature of the demands he is supposed to supply remains, however, a mystery. What are his functions? The building activities of the P.W.D. are an instructive episode in the history, yet unwritten, of British organisations in the country which usurped power without responsibility and crushed at once the initiative and artistic impulses of the people. The former triangular fights between the P.W.D., the military engineers and the "profession" are, in different forms, still there. Building activities say, at Karachi may furnish instructive information. Or, New Delhi may enlighten the innocent. The future of Indian architecture, so far as public buildings are concerned, remains as uncertain as ever. The efforts of the architectural expert, who is supposed to guide the P.W.D., appear to have materialised themselves in nothing that could even remotely be described as architecturally distinctive. None in the exalted rank seems to care to study and apply, as a matter of policy or responsibility, the designs that should be the only legitimate basis for all *architectural* endeavours in this country. The Consulting Architects appear to be empowered with absolute discretion as to the standards and policy that should regulate their efforts. It should, therefore, surprise no one if they regard their work as a personal adventure or experiment. Why should they save the P.W.D. from its traditional weaknesses? Are they responsible for influencing and controlling public building activities in accordance with the artistic inclinations and needs of the people?

The answer is provided in the unmistakable evidence contained in the Review of Architectural Work in India published some time ago by Government. There is very little of architectural information in the publication. The "notes," "specifications," and "costs" and "rates" indicate the preoccupation of the administrator or the contractor rather than the solicitude of the architect eager for well-defined progress. The plans, plans and elevations reveal the chaotic adventures in "architecture." It would be vain to search the document for traces of a clear architectural lead. If the lead is provided it seems to be from the colossal muddle at New Delhi. The mad ransacking of "ornaments", the mechanical application of misunderstood details and motifs, and generally the callous mixture of styles and ornament characteristic of the grandiose attempts which disfigure New Delhi find their counterpart in the public building activities described in this publication. Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Delhi and the North-Western Provinces have been all given the services of Consulting Architects most of whom seem to be innocent of the artistic language and genius of the country. It is not difficult, therefore, to realise the vast unfettered influence they exercise over building activities and employment of craftsmen in this country. Their baneful influence is writ in unequivocal language all over the country. The arguments that may furnish an apology for this enormous irresponsibility have yet to be translated in official phraseology. But they can easily find justification for the architectural chaos in their buildings in the cant first stereotyped during the regime of Lord Curzon. New Delhi has dignified that cant as an official precedent. We have frequently exposed the inherent fallacies involved in it. We are for the present concerned only with the imperative need for concentrating attention on the vast possibilities open to Indian architecture that can be realised by a more responsible and rational use of existing means and machinery. Thousands of rupees have been spent, are being spent for the costly establishments of the Consulting Architects. Crores of rupees have been spent, are being spent, for public buildings. No apology that the official fancy may invent, no cant that those interested may like to regard as convenient precedent can reconcile us to the failure to utilise this huge outlay for the progress of Indian architecture, for the employment and training of its architects and craftsmen.

Fortunately, the growing interest in Indian architecture on this side of the country is beginning to exercise a wholesome influence on the building activities here. And, there have been signs that even the Consulting Architects and the Department under his supervision have not altogether been irresponsive to its demands. Mr. Wittet, the former Consulting Architect, began well. But it seems his interest in Indian architecture was negative. He was not against Indian architecture. He was willing occasionally to experiment in that form. But he had not the decided preference for Indian architecture, which artistic logic, the climatic conditions and traditions of the country render inevitable. His buildings in Indian style reveal the opinions he has expressed. He is not open minded so much as uncertain in his designs. Mr. S. Woods Hill who has succeeded him as Consulting Architect, is, compared with him, freer from uncertainty. He is willing not to experiment in an uncertain way but to create compositions which can clearly express his convictions about the artistic qualities distinctive of Indian architecture. There is reason to believe that he has a decided preference for Indian architecture. His services should be thus utilised for providing the needed impetus to Indian architecture. We hope there is no truth in the rumour which expresses the wishes of those who dislike his decided views on Indian architecture. We hope also that Government have been no party to the attempts of those who would like to see him leave his task and aspirations for Indian architecture incomplete and unfulfilled. An attitude of intolerance would surely stultify Government in the eyes of all lovers of Indian Architecture.

Notes of the Day

A One Man's Show.

Lord Reading is booked for two "important" addresses. As regards the eulogy to be chanted in the name of the Bombay Muslims, the following disclaimer will expose the worth of the function:—

> Sir,—Will you please oblige me by informing the public at large through the widely read columns of your valuable paper, that the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has absolutely nothing to do with the Muslim Deputation to H. E. the Viceroy, organised by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer? On enquiry I have also learnt, and am convinced, that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay too is not a party to it. It is a one man's show entirely got up by the redoubtable Khan Bahadur
>
> Yours truly,
> A. H. S. KHATRI.
> Joint Secretary,
> Bombay Presidency Muslim League

The Addresses are a hollow mockery, and alas! the days of servile adulation are swiftly passing. Meanwhile the recipients will lovingly cherish small favours. Any port in a storm.

Municipal Hysterics!

The comic fight over Mr. Patel and the Viceroy was vigorously waged in the Corporation yesterday, and by a majority of 6 Mr. Dabholkar has established that on Thursday night when he dines with Lord Reading, Mr. Patel ought to accompany him. This establishes Lord Reading's popularity in India. If the votes are examined, it will be seen that the majority of elected members were against subjecting their President to the kow-towing ordeal that he did not want to undergo. Government nominees tilted the balance and carried the day! Yet there are people against the salutary principle of nomination. We wonder why the Government majority, so strongly entrenched, did not fight for an address to Lord Reading as well. The public have looked upon the pillow-fight with contemptuous amusement, wondering whether the mighty tribunes of the people would keep to their feet or stand on their heads. The inversion of public opinion is glorious lesson on the composition of the Municipality. Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke well, with a humourous regard for the poltroonery of the mandate. One prodigious argument of the salaaming party was that Lord Reading was the King-Emperor's Representative which, Europeans blessed with short memory, advanced. It was hardly so in 1882 when Lord Ripon was Viceroy. He was a clean gentleman and very unpopular among Europeans. When he returned from Darjeeling, a European mob jeered at his state-arrival in Calcutta. "Take off your hat" cried the mob and insulted him. At St. Andrew's Dinner, the toast of the Viceroy was "received and not drunk"—a great protest of self-mortification. They hissed mildly." At a railway-station, a gang of planters hooted at the Viceroy and it was with difficulty that Lord Beresford, A.D.C., was restrained from a fight with the hooligans. They even formed a league to over-power the sentry and deport the Viceroy in a chartered boat, in the event of his intransigence! Our point is that those who propound loyal ecstasy as a religious duty, have rather conditional notions of their own dutifulness. The plea is nauseating. The Bombay Corporation has fought a noble battle and it will be recorded in the words of O'd Kasper that "it was a great victory."

Loyalty in the Market.

The speeches delivered at St. Andrew' Dinner, Bombay, were thin in quality. There was a dearth of jests, genuine and purloined, and the speakers were modest in the exposition of political policy. The Governor confessed to his being bored by the talk of Indianisation. If talk vexes him so much, the idea of action must be numbing him altogether. The opposition to Indianisation is due to racial selfishness, a motive deftly avoided by the flag-waving Imperialist. If the brither Scots of Bombay were drowsy over whisky and haggis, the ditchers of Calcutta were bellicose and threatening. The President of the Chamber of Commerce dilated on the ways of treating India and in the course of a memorandum on trade which he read instead of a speech, he offered the lugubrious suggestion that the Preamble of the Government of India Act should be further modified and the exhibition of loyalty made into a bargaining point for further Reform. The Preamble as it now stands is a gross offence to India's self-respect and an assertion of the white man's suzerainty. The Government of India Act now states that, "the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility." This minatory test ought to be amplified according to Mr. W. C. Currie, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. He wants in addition a clause to be inserted— "and commensurate with the loyalty displayed." Increased loyalty would then mean increased reforms, though the days of docile loyalty in the last century did not witness any large deposit of reforms. It is hard to measure loyalty, but Mr. Currie wants us to "display" the thing. We must nurse our Amen Sabhas and multiply addresses and caskets so that at the decennial tests, concrete evidence could be seen by Royal Commissions. As titles are the reward of loyalty, Indians had be better recover their bilious concern for titles so that the country could earn Reforms from time to time "commensurate with the loyalty displayed." That was the way with Pym and Hampden. Oh Loyalty, what nonsense is talked in thy name!

AN OPEN LETTER.

To,

His Excellency, Lord Reading,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My Lord,

I am taking this opportunity of your official, but not popular, visit to this city to send you a few home truths, which, I am persuaded, will be most salutary for your Lordship's consumption. I am the more inclined to do you this uninvited service, because I feel, in the midst of *Johukhamis* and *apkaivastais*,—amongst whom a great deal of your official life must necessarily be passed,—you will not have been able to lay your hands on this delectable and rare dish, which they call Truth *"a la Tairsee."* This I serve to you in compensation for the invitations that have been sent to me to meet you, but of which opportunity I am not availing myself. They may not seem palatable or appetising, but I assure you they are most wholesome, and will do your stomach good if you will assimilate them.

My Lord, has it ever occurred to you that thoughtful Indians are wondering as to what precisely your Lordship stands for in this country? You have had a great and distinguished career before you came out to India, but reviewing your career outside India I cannot see any great principle being indissolubly associated with your Lordship's rise to name and fame. Alone amongst the surviving Englishmen associated with India in any exalted capacity, Lord Curzon was reported to possess qualifications quite out of the ordinary. We found him a most insupportable Viceroy in this country, but the worst of his most embittered critics in India would admit that he stood for a great principle—as it appeared to him—the maintenance of the British Empire, the preservation of the White Prestige in India. My Lord, this is not a left-hander. I mean in all sincerity what I say. Lord Curzon may have been violently *criticized*, but he was never *misunderstood*. We were, we knew and realised, up against the elemental forces when we had to deal with Curzonian mentality in our rulers. But you, "what are you my Lord? What do you stand for? What is the consuming passion of your life, what the driving force of your being", *we do not know*. A child of an Eastern race, you seem to delight in shrouding yourself in all the traditional mysticism of the East. But why, my Lord, must you be an enigma? You are, I have heard, a self-made man—a veritable intellectual Brobdingnag, who by sheer force of intellect has won his way into the Holy of Holies of political circles of the British Empire. My Lord, your position does not dazzle me, your achievements do not confound me, but frankly I confess, I am mystified as to "what you are and what you stand for?" Would the sphinx in you speak?

Let me try and explain, my Lord, why I feel mystified. You have had a dazzling career. There must be many events in your life, but I find not a single episode that could show *the man*. I would not be uncharitable and recall alone the Marconi affair, in which, at this distance, your Lordship must realise there were many points which perhaps might have not been there. However you were raised to the supreme judicial post. Perhaps this rise was the inevitable perquisite of your office as an Attorney-General, and in appointing you, the first Jew, to the Lord Chief Justiceship of England it was rather your chief, Mr. Asquith, who deserves to be congratulated than yourself. It was a compliment to your race, and removed I believe the last bar of disability. There can be no doubt that you were the poorer by this rise and exchange. Was it to revenge yourself for this trick that you afterwards turned against Mr. Asquith, and joined his foes who were led by Lloyd George? You certainly were great pals with Lloyd George and helped materially to bring America into the world war under the aegis of that versatile, volatile and the most faithless of all Prime Ministers. I wonder even that deed would be marked to your credit in the Recording Angel's Book; for the manœuvring for bringing the doctrinaire and unsophisticated Wilson into line with European allies against Germany was simply a *tour de force* creditable to a necromancer perhaps, but not particularly a point in favour of your high statesmanship. It might have been so, had your chief's promise to make Britain and the world a land fit for heroes to live in had been realised, but you know, my Lord, the Wizard of Wales never intended to make good his Election-promises and all who helped to put that faithless politician into power, must share, if not his shame, at least their absence from the book of fame in the temple of history for achievements which were manipulations.

You must have been trained, I think, my Lord, to look upon your diplomatic career as the greatest of all your triumphs in a life crowded with great personal triumphs. A diplomat, my Lord, has been defined to be a person who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age. On that test, I am no diplomat. My Lord, for I remember your age and forget entirely the conditions of your time. I remember your position and overlook intentionally the "difficulties" that your more polished critics will write in your epitaph as explaining your failures. For, you have failed, my Lord, and it is as well that you should know it.

I shall endeavour to place before you an unvarnished and unauthorised account of your life and career in India. But, for the moment, let me still attack this baffling mystery: "Who is Lord Reading? What doth he stand for? Has he a mission, like lesser mortals, or is he merely content to be a pawn in a game the laws of which he does not understand, and cares still less to understand them?"

You have had, my Lord, a chequered, as well as a brilliant career. You have made yourself the representative of your King in this country. You have reached the highest and holiest position from a run-away sailor boy. Out of a struggling lawyer you have made yourself a spokesman for your country *vis-a-vis* amongst other nations. Out of a broken stock-exchange operator you have made yourself the Viceroy of India.

(Continued on page 9.)

NO AGGRESSIVE POLICY?

BRITISH ACTIOIN IN EGYPT JUSTIFIED

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN'S EFFUSION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 30.

In a speech at Birmingham yesterday Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Health Minister, referred to the Government's policy in foreign affairs. He said: "We are not going to pursue any aggressive foreign policy and any suggestion that what has happened in Egypt is merely a veiled attempt to destroy the independence which we gave to Egypt some time ago is founded either upon misunderstanding or else upon deliberate misrepresentation. But nothing is more likely to lead this country into friction and into war with other Powers than to allow them to think that we do not mean what we say. That is not aggression. That is not pugnacity. That is business arrangement so that everybody may know that when we say a thing we mean it and we are not going to allow tolerance or leniency on our part to be misinterpreted as weakness. We are not going to allow British officers to be murdered with impunity. We are not going to allow obligations which are due to us to be flouted. But that being said we desire and I believe we shall succeed—to maintain friendly relations with all the world."—B. O. W.

TWO MINISTERS RESIGN.

NO REASONS GIVEN.

LONDON, Decr. 1.

Cairo.—The Ministers of Education and Public Works have resigned. No reasons have been given.

INCIDENTS FOLLOWING THE MUTINY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 30.

The situation in the Sudan was reported yesterday to be generally easier and it was hoped that the remaining Egyptian troops would soon be evacuated without great difficulty.

Further information regarding the incidents following Thursday evening's mutiny is to the effect that at dawn on the following day the mutineers were found to have taken refuge in the Egyptian Army Hospital compound. After some rather difficult reconnoitring it was discovered that they had established themselves in the building containing the Egyptian medical officers' mess. Operations extending over some hours were necessary before the building could be occupied and it was not in fact occupied until apparently all the mutineers in it, numbering one officer and fourteen other ranks, had been killed. The remainder of the mutineers had during the night broken into small groups. Some had escaped to Omdurman, some surrendered, and others have been hunted down by the police. As already stated the situation is now generally easier.

In Cairo negotiations looking towards the acceptance of the British demands appear to be continuing satisfactorily. A number of schools are still partially or wholly on strike, but some are now normal.—B. O. W.

SITUATION EASIER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Egyptian situation is officially described to be easier and satisfactory. Messages hitherto received do not indicate any ostensible cause for the mutiny, but it is suspected that it is the work of an Egyptian Agent Provocateur.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS LEAVE SUDAN.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Cairo.—The first batch of Egyptian troops from the Sudan arrived in Cairo today and the last Egyptian soldier left the Sudan yesterday.

No further incident is reported from Khartoum. The two British officers killed in the mutiny were Capt. MacLaren of the Argyles and Capt. Tunks of the Leicesters.

ZAGHLUL OBTAINS PASSPORTS TO EUROPE.

It is understood that Zaghlul Pasha has obtained passports to Europe and probably he will take cure in a French or Italian health resort.—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Gibraltar.—The first battalion of the Buffs embarked on the transport "Neuralia" for Egypt this afternoon.—Reuter.

INDIAN MUSLIM'S SYMPATHY.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI'S ANALYSIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 30.

A thorough analysis of the Egyptian situation, its bearing on India and the duty of an Indian Muslim form the sub-

(Continued on page 10.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for ho water.

1822T

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

A THREATENED DEADLOCK.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AMERICAN AND INDIAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Geneva.—A conflict between the American and Indian delegates at the Second Opium Conference threatens to produce a deadlock similar to that which existed in the first Conference. The President may have to decide between the opposing views or the matter may be referred to the Council of the League as the Americans declined Mr. Campbell's proposal to refer the question of interpretation of the Hague Convention to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mr. Clayton in a forcible speech on Friday declared that the Government of India held the present system of opium control in India as legitimate in the fullest sense under the Hague Convention and the best and the most effective method in the provailing conditions in India of enforcing the Convention's principles and added that India was prepared to discuss and defend that position, but not in the Conference where the subject was deliberatdy excluded. A most important debate is anticipated to-morrow.—Reuter.

REBEL SIRDAR'S APOLOGY.

PERSIAN PREMIER'S REPLY.

TEHERAN, Nov. 30.

The following telegram from the Premier sent from Zaidan is published by the Military Governor of Teheran:—I arrived at the front on Friday. The Aeroplanes making reconnaissances report that the disposition of the army at Zaidan is satisfactory. The advanced guard of the army from Isphahan has reached Behbehan. The first three detachments of troops sent from Azerbainja have arrived at Hermanshah.

I have to-day received the fresh communication from Sardar Aghdasse. He explains that in consequence of interruption of telegraphic communications my despatch had to be forwarded to him by sailing a ship and this delayed his reply. He reiterates his apology and maintains that the tenour of his first telegram amounted to a complete submission. He solicits his safety and amnesty.

I replied to him as he is an Iranian that I did not desire the destruction of a single Iranian and that my sole object was centralisation of the Government of the country. I added that he must surrender to the advanced guard at the front and ask verbally for pardon and repeat his submission. —Reuter.

RADIOING PHOTOGRAPHS.

MARKED PROGRESS IN TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The marked progress in the science of telephotography was demonstrated by the success with which the first Trans-Atlantic experiments in it were carried out to-day. Numerous topical photographs were radioed from London to New York, each taking only a few minutes. New York describes that photographs are quite recognisable and will be reproduced in newspapers to-morrow. —Reuter.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

EARLY ISSUE OF INDIA OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, Decr. 1.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent foreshadows early issues of India Office instructions giving effect to the main recommendations of the Lee Commission.

80TH BIRTHDAY OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 30.

Queen Alexandra will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of her birthday to-morrow. In honour of the occasion a luncheon party will be held at Sandringham at which the King, and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and other members of the Royal family, the Queen of Norway and the Crown Prince of Norway will be present.—B. O. W.

DISASTER IN KILLAN PIT.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 30.

Five of the eleven miners entombed in Killan pit near Swansea by the fall of a roof on Thursday evening were rescued alive just before midnight last night. One was brought up dead and their comrades are working feverishly with the hope of reaching others. The rescued men comforted each other by singing hymns and in the last hour before they were saved they were heartened by a message from the manager who headed the working party. They were greatly exhausted through lack of food and drink for two days, and could hardly speak when brought to the surface.—B. O. W.

The annual St. Andrews Day Dinner was held at Lahore at the Punjab Club with Mr. Barron as Chairman. About 60 covers were laid and His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey was the chief guest of the evening.—A.P.

EX-EMPEROR OF CHINA.

STILL IN JAPANESE LEGATION

A REIGN OF DETECTIVES

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Peking.—Hsuan-Tung, ex-Emperor, is still in the Japanese Legation where he will probably remain until his position is more clearly defined after which he hopes to visit Japan and thence America and England. Meanwhile Chinese detectives are stationed at all the Legation gates for the double purpose of supervision and protection in the event of his going out.—Reuter.

Tokeo:—A message from Peking states that the ex-Emperor of China has asked for the good offices of the Japanese Legation to enable him to proceed to Mukden.

The Department of Communications announces that cable service with Peking is interrupted.—Reuter

REDS OCCUPY RY STATION.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS SHOT AT REVAL.

LONDON, Decr. 1.

Helsingfors.—It is reported from Reval that the Reds have occupied the railway station. They attempted to seize the telegraph and telephone offices. The Minister of Communications was shot, while on his way to the station.

The Government troops recaptured the station and restored order, after scattered fights in which hand-grenades and machine-guns were used. There were a number of casualties, including some among police.

ORDER RESTORED.

Reval.—It is officially stated that the attack by armed Communists on certain Government and military buildings at half past five in the morning was suppressed immediately and order restored. No disorder is reported from other towns in the provinces.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON STORES.

G. I. P. RLY'S CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION.

LONDON, Decr. 1.

Judgment has been reserved by the Privy Council in the case in which the Secretary of State for India appealed against the decree of a High Court in India on the 5th April, 1923 to the effect that the stores imported by the G.I.P. Railway Company belonged to Government and were, therefore, exempt from the Customs Duty. Counsel for the appellant argued that Government and the Company were in partnership and that stores were in sole ownership of the Company until they entered India, when they passed into the possession of Government. Counsel for the respondent briefly emphasised that the Company was simply working agents of Government.

OBITUARY.

DR. J. R. MACNAMARA.

LONDON, Decr. 1.

Doctor J.R. Macnamara of Assam died of syncope and dropsy aboard the liner "Mantola". The body was landed at Marseilles.

MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME.

TO MEET KOHAT MUSLIMS AT PINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SABARMATI, Dec. 1.

Mr. Gandhi hopes to reach Rawalpindi soon after the Punjab Conference in company with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Ansari and trusts that representative Mussalmans from Kohat will come to Pindi since he cannot, owing to the Viceregal prohibition, proceed to Kohat. He would like also to see Kohat Hindu and Mussalmans representatives in Lahore before the Conference.

THE "TRIBUNE."

NIZAM'S BAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Decr. 1.

The Nizam's Government has forbidden the entry of the "Tribune" newspaper of Lahore into his State.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Duke and Duchess of York departed for East Africa, on Monday.

London, Decr. 1.—It is understood that the Home Office has remitted penalties imposed on Firmin, who has been released.

Tangier, Decr. 1.—New Tangier Convention comes into force to-day. Sir Basil Scott has been appointed one of the British members on the Legislative Assembly of the International Zone.

Cologne:—The sentence of death by the Court-martial imposed on a Private from the Cameron Highlanders named Halliday for the murder of a German woman has been commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude. The accused, who was automatically dismissed from service for ignominy when convicted, is being transferred to England.—Reuter.

SJT. SUBASH BOSE.

INTERVIEWS STOPPED

NO MORE CORPORATION BUSINESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government has addressed a letter to the Corporation withdrawing permission from Mr. S. C. Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, to have interviews and receive papers regarding Corporation business in Alipore Jail from 3rd December. The Chief Secretary writes:—

"I am directed to refer to the arrangements under which Mr. S. C. Bose was temporarily allowed to carry on duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation from Alipore Jail. The Governor-in-Council made these arrangements with a view to allowing the Corporation reasonable time to appoint a successor to Mr. Bose, but he is unable to agree to their continuance and I am to inform you that after Tuesday, 2nd December, permission for Mr. Bose to have interviews and receive papers regarding the Corporation business will no longer be granted."

PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

WILL M. FAZL-E-HUSSAIN RESIGN?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Arrangements for the Punjab Provincial Conference are nearing completion. Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected at Lahore on the 4th. His acceptance of the presidentship of the Conference is generally welcomed. Mr. Dunichand, Barrister Lahore has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Deputations on behalf of the Congress are visiting important Punjab Towns. The conveners have taken the important step of requesting the representatives of all classes and creeds to submit suggestions and resolutions aiming at solving the problem of unity in the Punjab. Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been especially invited.

HOUSE TAX.

In the Municipal Committee meeting on Saturday the important question of levying tax on rental halves of landed property was hotly debated. Opposition contended that the burden will fall on tenants, not on landlords, and secondly most of the landlords are Hindus, who at present, are abstaining in a body from the committee. Eventually an amendment was accepted adjourning discussion until the report of the sub-committee appointed by Government to overhaul municipal finances is received.

MIAN FAZL-E-HUSSAIN.

I understand there is likelihood of Mian Fazl-e-Hussain resigning ministership if his health does not improve. Further, if he resigns, he is likely to offer himself as a candidate for presidentship of the local Council, otherwise Chandhu Shahabuddin is in the running, as well as the present incumbent Mr. Casson. Strenuous canvassing has been going on for Mr. Casson. But he has no chance if Mian Fazl-e-Hussain opposes him.

L. LAJPATRAI ON UNITY.

Lajpat Rai's articles on Hindu-Muslim Unity have been well received and his fearless diagnosis is much admired. For the first time in the Punjab has any prominent Congress leader openly doubted the validity of Mahatma Gandhi's views and teachings on this subject. Lala Lajpat Rai's impassioned cry for tolerance and reasonableness in religious matters as against bigotry and narrow-mindedness is being greatly appreciated.

DHORAJI AFFAIRS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AND DIWAN.

The following telegraphic messages have passed between Maulana Shaukat Ali and Diwan Saheb of Gondal with regard to the high-handedness of the Dhoraji police:—

To the "Diwan Saheb, Gondal from M. Shaukat Ali:—

"Sale Agent Weekly "Gujarati Khilafat" informs us that sale of our newspaper prohibited by local police Dhoraji, Kindly inform us if this is correct. As a friend, both of people and Ruler, we are doing our best as peace-makers. Kindly inform if sale Gujarati Weekly "Khilafat" prohibited. —Shaukat Ali."

The following reply was sent to the above:

"Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bombay,—Your wire dated 24th instant. "Khilafat" not prohibited Memon Walimohammed Jusab is its vendor.—Dewan."

The following telegram was sent on 29th November, 1924:

"Diwan Saheb, Gondal,—Thanks for your telegram of 28th. We are anxious to stop any friction and restore good relations. Harrowing reports fully corroborated of Dhoraji police zulum exciting whole Bombay. Men, even purdah women, on threat of being carried away to police station forced to sign false incriminating documents against their own relations. Please bring this to His Highness's notice and stop.—Shaukat Ali."

The Calcutta Students' Association at a meeting passed a resolution regretting the death of late Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu. A message from Lord Sinha was read expressing appreciation of Mr. Montagu's services to India.—A.P.

Small-Pox is increasing in Calcutta and the Health Department of the Corporation have issued appeals to the public to take advantage of free vaccination which is placed at their disposal by the Department. A recent announcement stated that present outbreak was likely to assume epidemic proportions.—A.P.

SWARAJ PARTY.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF MAHARASHTRA P. C. C

ALL-INDIA C. C. ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Dec. 1.

The first meeting of the new Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday in the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Chowikar of Ahmadnagar. Special importance attached to the meeting owing to the new elections of office bearers and members to the All-India Congress Committee, which tested the strength in the province of no-changers and Swarajists. The no-change leaders had issued special whips and exhorted their supporters to muster strong at the meeting. The Swarajists had also issued similar appeals. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, R. N. Mandalik, R. G. Saman, Jamnadas Mehta, M. B. Velkar, G. S. Marathe, B. R. Manal, Gulabchand Doshi, P. G. Joshi, Saptarshi, L. B. Bhopatkar and Mrs. Abhyankar, all Swarajists, were elected to the All-India Congress Committee. Three Mahomedans were elected and there was no party vote about them. A strong Executive Committee, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers and Secretaries, all Swarajists, were then elected. The Swarajists have thus captured all the seats.

YEOTMAL DIST. CONFERENCE.

CONFIDENCE IN SWARAJ PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 1.

The eighth Yeotmal District Conference held at Pusad under the presidentship of Doctor Moonje has passed resolutions declaring complete confidence in the leadership of the Swaraj party and whole heartedly supporting the compromise arrived at between the Swaraj party and Mr. Gandhi at Calcutta, condemning the repressive policy launched by the Government against the Swaraj party in Bengal, calling upon all the political workers in India to sink their differences and offer a united front to the bureaucracy, expressing the opinion that the so-called "cnarkha" franchise proposed for adoption at the Belgaum Congress is likely to decrease the membership of the Congress instead of its enhancing prestige and dignity. An Election Board has been appointed to fight the ensuing Council and local board election in the district.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

With regard to the Government resolution dated the 12th November proposing an enhancement in revenue settlement, the Conference has made the following suggestion to the local Government (1) that the villages should be classified in three and not two groups as proposed, (2) that the maximum enhancement of revenue settlement should in no case exceed the proportion laid down in paragraph 6 of the said resolution, (3) that the proposal of Government to fix the period of revenue settlement in Nalkapur and Khangaon taluks at 26 and 25 years respectively should not be given effect to and the period should under no circumstances be curtailed below 30 years and (4) that the settlement in the Izara villages should be governed by the same principles as these in the Khalsa villages in Berar.

VICEROY AT JAMNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy who arrived at Jamnagar on Saturday morning received and returned the visit of Maharaja Jamsaheb and formally unveiled the statue of the late Mr. Montagu, ex-Secretary of State for India, fittingly erected in front of the Chelmsford Vegetable Market. In unveiling the statue, His Excellency harked back to his association with Mr. Montagu during his undergraduate days at Cambridge and added that in the grip of facts about India Mr. Montagu was without a compeer in the United Kingdom.

H. E. and party later left for panther shooting at Samana.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading opened the Hospital for women built at a cost of Rs. 75,000 in the interests of expectant mothers.

Her Excellency has joined the shikar party of the Viceroy at Samana. Samana is situated at a distance of 30 miles from Jamnagar and is equipped with latest sanitary appliances and the flora of Jamnagar.

SHOOTING EXCURSION TO GIR FORESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here from Sasan.

His Excellency had throughly enjoyable time in Gir forests where he spent three or four days before arriving here. His Excellency watched lions emerging from the recesses of the forests and succeeded in killing two big lions late on Friday evening to the great joy of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh. The party left for Jamnagar at seven that evening halting for dinner at Chorvad. Seven hours long er stay in Gir Forests resulted in His Excellency's cancelling his visit to Junagadh to see the many attractions of that place. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal had also made necessary preparations for receiving the Viceroy at Gondal Railway station which was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. To the Thakore Saheb's great disappointment the Viceroy's special could not halt at Gondal because of the change in the original programme.

VICEREGAL FUNCTIONS

CORPORATION PRESIDENT KEEPS OUT

OFFICIAL MAJORITY'S DISAPPROVAL.

The Corporation Hall was much crowded to watch the discussion on the propositions brought forward by some of the members, —which amounted to a vote of censure on the President—to discuss the refusal of the invitation by him to attend the functions in connection with Lord Reading's sojourn in Bombay. Most of the speeches delivered were of a high order and great deal of feeling was aroused among the partisans. In the beginning an attempt was made, on the score of partiality, of making the President vacate his chair, but this could not be done under the Act.

When the time for moving the proposition came, none of the signatories had courage enough to face the Corporation, and that honour naturally fell to Mr. Vasantrao Dabholker, a Government nominee. His speech was very moderate, and he was immediately followed by Dr. Sukhia, who kindly informed the Corporation that he had come down from Lahore to move his vote of censure. His speech was as usual a tirade against the N.C.O.'s, and he was seconded by Mrs. Hodgkinson, who was taking a very prominent part throughout the debate. This vote of censure of Dr. Sukhia was followed by Mr. J.B. Petit's amendment for referring the question to a Committee. Then there was a general discussion and most of the speakers while emphatically condemning politics, spoke nothing but politics.

Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Tairsee made two very fiery speeches, and the former's speech got on the nerves of some members, particularly of Mrs. Hodgkinson, who seemed to have taken upon herself the task of "a time-keeper" of the Corporation, (in the words of Mr. Tairsee), as she repeatedly rose to interrupt Mr. Jamnadas.

The majority's case was martialled by Messrs. Sethna and Mody, who thought that the President, when he accepted the office, sold himself to the majority completely past any redemption. The President never once opened his mouth and kept order most impartially,—and his impartiality was praised by everybody including the Commissioner,—even while Mr. I.S. Haji rose to make his oration, and spoke violently against Mr. Patel. Mr. Jamnadas retorted that Mr. Haji had caught hold of the hem of the garment of Mr. Patel and had come into the Corporation as a Nationalist and was now voting on the other side. The same was the case with several other voters.

The proposition was passed by a bare majority of six votes, Dr. Sukhia's inimitable amendment, all his own, finding only one supporter and that was himself. Even Mrs. Hodgkinson refused to vote for it.

As soon as the result was declared the President at once adjourned the meeting to Friday next.

The Corporation had before it two propositions for consideration. One was "That the Corporation are of opinion that it is necessary that the President of the Corporation should attend the public functions to be held in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, as he has been invited in his official capacity, and as it is extremely desirable that the Corporation should be represented on those occasions as has been the invariable custom in the past."

The second was by Dr. N. H. Sukhia which was a long one, and expressed the regret of the Corporation at the President's refusal to accept the official invitation without previously consulting them and asked him to attend such functions in future "without fail."

CAN THE PRESIDENT PRESIDE?

At the outset, Mr. V. A. Dabholker raised a point of order, and quoted a past resolution of the Corporation, as also that the President should vacate his chair.

NO BEARING ON THE QUESTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said all the authorities quoted by the previous speaker were in respect of elections and personal interests of a monetary character, and they had no bearing on the question. The Act said that the President "shall" preside and not "will" preside, and it was, therefore, unjust and illegal that he should not be in the chair when he was in the Hall.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said he did not agree with the previous speaker and as the President was personally concerned in this matter, he thought it would be proper for him to have the chair.

LEGAL AND PROPER.

The Commissioner said he was emphatically of the opinion that the President would not be doing his duty if he vacated his chair. He was perfectly convinced that it was both legal and proper that he should occupy the chair, for the resolution was merely that the Corporation was of opinion and did not affect him personally and it was merely an expression of the Corporation's opinion for the future guidance. He believed there was no member at that table who thought that Mr. Patel had conducted the proceedings of the Corporation otherwise than with equity and justice.

The President said since he had stepped into the Hall he had to occupy the chair and he could not do otherwise; to do anything else would be illegal on his part. Surely when the matter concerned him personally, they did not want him to be absent from the Hall.

Mr. B. T. Desai rose to another point of order and asked whether the Corporation had any right to consider the resolution at all, as it was not within the four corners of the Municipal Act.

The President ruling him out of order said they had considered many such things before, and so there was no harm.

MR. DABHOLKER'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker then moved the resolution, as none of the other signatories

(Continued on next page).

VICEREGAL FUNCTIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

would get up to move it. Mr. Dabholker said the Corporation had always been represented at such functions by the President, and it was their right to take part in such functions. He quoted the precedent of 1905 when the name of the President was omitted from the list, the Corporation took up the matter, and the Government had to include Sir P. M. Mehta's name in the list, as otherwise they threatened to withhold the address from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The President was elected by both the parties as he had captured the votes of the other party also (laughter and cries of "no, no"), and when he was elected he said that he belonged to no party, and that he would always maintain the dignity of the chair. On this particular occasion the President should have done as his predecessors had done ("hear, hear".) The Corporation President had always been invited and the present President should also be present.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

Dr. Sukhia then moved his vote of censure on the President, and he quoted in support of it past resolutions of the Corporation and also counsel's opinion. He said he had been to Punjab and when he saw the statement of the President he had come down to Bombay. The President was bound to accept the invitation, so long as he occupied the chair. Of course, if he resigned then it was alright. He did not think the N. C. O.'s represented the wish of the majority of the citizens of Bombay, and he was sure at the next election they would have to go bag and baggage. (Laughter). If they did not take advantage of this opportunity they would regret for ever.

Mrs. Harry Hodekinson seconded, but her speech could not be heard at the press table. She was heard to say that they must repudiate the action of the President which was a deliberate contempt and insult to the Viceroy and the Governor. When Mr. Patel was first elected to the chair she had dismal forebodings, and nobody was more glad than herself that he had proved himself an excellent and able President. She asked him to reconsider his duties and his obligations and she hoped that he would not accept the snivilace.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he neither admired nor understood the action of the President in refusing the invitation, but he took his letter at its value and he was convinced that no insult was intended to the representative of the King. While he was not in agreement with the President, that was not a point which should weigh with the Corporation in coming to a decision. The point was whether the President under some extraordinary circumstances had the right to express his inability to accept the invitation even in the capacity of the President of the Corporation. Under Dr. Sukhia's amendment it was open for the President to refuse the invitation even without consulting the Corporation. Was it or was it not open to him to refuse an invitation on the ground of health, or by permission, or for some extraordinary reasons? He might refuse to attend and place the reasons before the Corporation at a later date. If they passed the resolution it would be the duty of the President either to accept the invitation or to resign. He might be bound to accept, but he was not bound to resign. In future the President might want to accept an invitation, while the Corporation might not want him to do so. Therefore, he wanted the whole position to be considered in a Committee and he moved that the matter be referrd to the Procedure and Rules Committee.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded.

Mr. I. S. Haji asked which political principles and which political association of which Mr. Patel was the member would object if he attended such a social, and not political, function which was attended to by the highest representative of the King. If he thought his principles made him think that it was below his dignity to such a function then he ought not to have stood for election as a member of the Corporation and also as President. He was anxious to know how he was going to commit political suicide; the real reason was that he wanted to be popular with the public.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi rose to a point of order and said all that was irrelevent.

The President said he did not mind how much he was abused, although he could not reply.

THE PLAIN ISSUE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the plain issue was what were the rights of the Corporation and what were the rights of the President? The question had been put from various points of view—traditions, customs, privileges of the House to attend to functions to which they had been graciously invited. Others said that it was a right which the House had established and if they gave it up once, they would lose it for ever, and that they would be bartering the right which they had won. But they must look at it from the other point of view. This was a battle between right on one side and and duty on the other. That being so it could only be decided Mr. Patel himself and not by others. That point was decided long ago by Edmund Burke than whom there was no greater authority on English Constitution. He said that while the interests of his electors should be of the greatest importance to their representative, for which he should sacrifice everything but his conscience Then again there was Gilbert a member of Parliament who said they must always consult their consciences and while he could offer his resignation he was not bound to do so. It was merely a question of conduct which he must settle for himself. He could also quote L. T. Hobhouse in support of his contention.

THE PRESIDENT MUST BE A MAN

They must remember that the man in the chair was not a puppet, but a man, and his duty was clear—that in the conflict between right and duty there was a divergence of opinion, and it was for the President to decide and not for the house. The resolution said that it was desirable for the President to attend, and were they going to compel under a similar Ordinance as the Bengal Ordinance to take Mr. Patel to the station where the Viceroy was going to arrive, and also to the various functions such as dinner and keep him in custody during all the time? There was only one course open for the House—and that was to adjourn the debate. He was reminded of Keir Hardie's invitation to the King's Garden Party. The House of Commons insisted then that the invitation must be sent and Mr. Keir Hardie said that while it was his right to receive these invitations, it was also his equal right to refuse them if he thought fit. Then again there was Sir Dinshaw Petit who had received invitations from the Government House to attend dinners given to Lords Chelmsford and Reading, and while he had accepted the latter he had refused the former. He was afraid in the name of loyalty, they were bolstering all sorts of traditions and privileges which were not worth anything. He appealed to the House to say whether in the year 1924 the House was going to set up a jury and inquisition as to what should be the duty of a man and as to how he should behave? He would tell them that the whole city was behind them, and if the one party would resign the other party also should resign and they could go to the city on this one issue. If they thought the position was with them, he offered the resignation of his own party, if the other party would do similary. Then they would know the mind of Bombay. They should be proud of a President who was a man, and they should not drive away a man who was respecting his own conscience and not be a mere puppet. They wanted a President who was the bondsman of his own conscience and not of anybody else. (Loud Cheers).

DON'T RESIGN.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh asked why the President should resign. He was not elected for the purpose of attending this function or honouring particular representative. The primary and obligatory duty of the President was his duty in connection with the city, and so long as he had discharged it properly they had no right or justification in asking him to attend or compel him to resign. Such duties might be left to every President to decide for himself. Mr. Patel was a locally trained man and he must know his position in this matter. As long as he discharged the duties for which he was elected it was alright and they could not compel him to attend such social functions. Supposing there was a dinner party given by the Corporation and a vegetarian did not like to eat meat or drink liquor could they compel him to do so? Mr. Patel had not yet sold his conscience and he was not a mere puppet. They could not compel him to carry out the mandate of a party, simply because that party was in a majority in the Corporation. If they wanted to know the real opinion of the city they must go back to the voters. He would ask Mr. Patel not to resign, even if the Corporation accepted the resolution. If the whole Corporation wished to go to the polls, his party was willing to accept that challenge.

PRESIDENT—PART OF CORPORATION.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna did not agree with both the amendments. If the Corporation were of opinion that in the future the President should not go to any particular function, although the President wanted to attend, then he would be committing a serious mistake by going there, by flouting the wishes of the Corporation. Messrs. Tairsee and Deshmukh had asked the President not to resign because he was not responsible to the Corporation, but they must remember that there was a large body of elected members in the Corporation, and they were the representatives of the larger body that was outside the Corporation. The President when he was elected to the chair had said that he belonged to no party from that time, but he had now gone past that promise. In the past the Corporation had fought strenuously for the privilege of accepting invitations to which the President had been invited. Knowing that Mr. Patel had sent his reply without consulting the Corporation, he thought it was not done in hot haste. Again, Mr. Patel had not replied to the invitation for dinner which was sent to him by the Secretary of the Indian Institute of Engineers The President was part of the Corporation—*Primus intra pares*. The President had committed a mistake and it was for him to put it right now.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he had no hesitation in asking the House to reject the proposition moved by Mr. Dabholker. It must be remembered that there was no legal obligation on the part of the President either under the Municipal Act or under the rules of the Corporation to attend any ceremonial functions. Nor was there any analogy between the past precedents and the present case. In the past the Presidents sought invitations of that kind in the present case, for the first time, the President had refused such an invitation. There being no precedent to guide them, the wisest course for them would be to agree to Mr. Petit's amendment so that whenever such unfortunate occasions arose they should have a considered policy to guide them. He knew that there were people in the House who found in the motion a means for repaying old scores, there were others who were finding in the occasion an opportunity to revive their disappointed hopes for filling the Presidential office, (hear, hear) but he trusted that the independent section of the House would not allow itself to be an instrument for coercing the President into taking an action which his conscience did not approve. He protested against the office of the President being made the sport of party politics by a hostile or unfriendly majority. It must be remembered that the Presidentship of the Corporation was not the only office which Mr. Patel held. He had obligations as a member of the Swaraj Party and of the Indian National Congress and if he thought that consistently with those views he could not attend the functions in honour of the Viceroy, it would be clearly an act of coercion by the majority of the House to leave him an option between resignation and attendance. Moreover popular opinion in the city fully agreed with the President in the action he had taken and that could be ascertained by holding new elections again. Mr. Tairsee had asked Mr. Dabholker to resign, but that was a futile suggestion. Mr. Dabholker's constituency was Government and he would be reelected as many times as he resigned on such issue. Mr. Jamnadas, however, asked the ward members to resign if they wanted a test of popular view in the matter. He particularly challenged Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhai and Rao Bahadur Pai to face the electors of the Girgaon Ward with their day's performance. The fact of the matter was that the resolution was a mere pretext to drive Mr. Patel to resignaion, (hear, hear). History repeated itself and whenever there was a strong popular leader in the Corporation a caucus was formed to humiliate him. In 1904 the victim was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta; in 1924 it was to be Mr. Patel. The caucus must be exposed and discredited and he had no doubt that the vote of censure on Mr. Patel was the last of the unholy combinations between Government officials and their henchmen. The next election would undoubtedly see to that.

LORD READING'S RECORD.

Further, sir, the House had to consider whether Lord Reading deserved any public welcome in Bombay. His Excellency came to the country with a flourish of trumpets, with cries of justice on his lips. His regime was responsible for the incarceration of 14,000 Akalis, who were seeking to vindicate the right of free worship. Thirty thousand non-cooperators, who were as honest and honourable as anybody inside or outside that Hall, were imprisoned. The Black Ordinance which had by one stroke of the pen taken away the liberties of people of Bengal was His Lordship's creation. The Legislative Assembly's right to elect its own President had been taken away for one session by the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England and when the brute of an Anglo-Indian was convicted by a judicial tribunal in Allahabad of rape on a poor and harmless woman and sentenced to be flogged, the Viceroy yielded to the clamour of Col. Gidney who threatened that unless the flogging was administered by an Anglo-Indian the whole Anglo-Indian Community in the Territorial Force would resign. If ever there was a Viceroy who deserved no public welcome it was Lord Reading in as much as he had allowed race dis-

MR. V. J. PATEL.

President of the Municipal Corporation who has refused invitations to official functions in honour of the Viceroy, during his stay in Bombay.

crimination even in the administration of justice. His visit to Bombay should have been boycotted. There should have been a hartal with black flag on every house. In refusing to meet him the President had taken a courageous step of which the speaker and he was sure the whole city was proud. (Applause).

SIR D. M. PETIT EXPLAINS.

Sir D. M. Petit said he had no intention of taking part in the discussion, but since Mr. Tairsee had mentioned his name he wanted to speak. The facts mentioned by Mr. Tairsee were substantially correct. He had received two invitations at the Government House—one for Lord Chelmsford and another for Lord Reading. He refused the former and accepted the latter, and he was told that either he should accept or refuse both, and he refused both, as that was the only honourable course open to him. For 30 months since that incident he was not invited to the Government House, until the personnel of the Government House was changed. But in that case he was invited in his personal capacity, but the President had to believe in virtue of his position. He did not say whether the Corporation should or should not accept the invitation, but if he were in the position of Mr. Patel and if the Corporation had passed a resolution he would feel it his bounden duty to accept the invitation. If he were in Mr. Patel's position, he would also have called the different leaders and consulted them before taking any definite action. He would not say that the President should resign for it was for him to decide. It was argued that it would be a dangerous precedent and that the President would be prevented from accepting an invitation, but then the President had to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, and he could inform the Government to that effect.

PROGRESS WITH THE TIMES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they had very much progressed since the Corporation had fought for the privileges of attending to such functions, and he was rather surprised at the attitude of Messrs. J. B. Petit and P. C. Sethna. In these times it was a disgrace to attend these functions, instead of its being an honour. They had to progress with the times and it was no use quoting what Sir P. M. Mehta said several years ago or he did, for that matter. In these days they were quoting and often misquoting what Sir Pherozesha had said. He was very glad the requisition was brought forward because it reflected properly and very fairly the differences between the policy of the nominated members and the representatives of the people. What was the position of the Congress members? They knew what happened when Mahatma Gandhi went to Calcutta. In spite of the wishes of the Congress organisation, and in spite of the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi thousands and thousands went to the station, and yet people were not dragged there by any resolution of the Corporation, or by any Ordinance? And what was the value of using pressure on their President? Persons should not be compelled to attend, but should go there willingly, and he saw no sense in dragging unwilling persons to the station, for it was very hypocritical. The Viceroy did not desire to see Mr. Patel, and Mr. Patel did not desire to see the Viceroy. When both the parties did not want to see each other, what was the use of compelling them to play the part of hypocrites? (Hear, hear!)

NOT AN OBLIGATORY DUTY.

About their complaint that Mr. Patel had ceased to be a no-party man, he would ask them all including the Commissioner whether he had not acted most impartially and justly on all occasions. In the case of the vote of censure moved against Dr. Sukhia, when there was a tie the President gave his own casting vote against the proposition to save his opponent, that action meeting with the general approval of the Corporation. He asked them whether Mr. Patel had given any decision which his opponent had to object to. In this case it was not an obligatory duty of Mr. Patel and the attitude taken up by the Corporation was most ungracious. It was much more honourable for him to resign than to attend functions which had from so many platforms asked the public to boycott. This resolution wanted Mr. Patel to take a complete somersault politically and commit suicide. It would be the duty of Mr. Patel to vacate his chair rather than attend such a function, which he conscientiously could not attend.

NOT A REFLECTION ON PRESIDENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they should consider the question without indulging in personalities. They were not concerned with the administration of Lord Reading and they were not going to discuss whether it was good or bad. (A voice. What is the resolution?). The resolution said that the Corporation should be represented at the official functions by the President. If they wanted to adopt a different attitude to that which they were following all these 50 years, then they should bring forward a resolution to that effect. What did their action amount to? If the House voted an address to the Viceroy the President would refuse to read because of his political convictions. He was sure, that was not the position they wanted to adopt. The President's proper course was to have consulted the Corporation before taking the step he had taken. The invitation was received in the President's official capacity, and he had refused it in his personal capacity. What was the position of the Corporation? They would be identifying themselves with the views of the President, and they did not like to do that although a large section of the Corporation held that view. They were not passing any reflection on the conduct of the President, and he did not know how anybody could say they were introducing politics in the Corporation. The President, however, could pursue any course he liked in spite of the resolution. But, the decision of the Corporation was the decision of the majority, and his position would not be compromised by attending the function, and he would not be committing political suicide or murder.

FORCING THEIR OWN POLITICS.

Mr. B. T. Desai said while the other party were saying that no politics should be introduced in the Corporation, they were trying to force their own politics on the opposite party. Mr. Mody's enunciation of the principle came to this; that a President had no choice whatever and that he had to do what a bare majority told him to do. The President was not a bondsman or a slave of the Corporation and such occasions arose only when there was a question of principle. Mr. Mody said that the invitation should be accepted, because it was the first time that an invitation was refused. The Corporation represented the will of the people and they know what was the opinion of the people concerning the Ordinance of Lord Reading. At the last All-Parties Conference on the Black Ordinance all the parties had condemned it, and yet they did not want to act upon that resolution. They should remember that the whole of India had condemned with one voice that Ordinance, and yet they were asking the President to welcome such a Viceroy. If they were quite sure of their ground, let them go to the electorate and find out their opinion. He was sorry that with the passing of time they did not improve their outlook on affairs. They wanted the President to forget that he was a man and that he had a conscience, and to act as he was told.

MOST TYRANNICAL.

Mr. J. Baptista said he was despondent at the orations delivered. He had expected to hear speeches on Swaraj, or Whiskey or Haggis, and he had expected more Scotchmen there in the Corporation for they were everywhere, even in Hell. (Laughter). The privileges and the rights of the Corporation were in no way endangered by the President's action. Mr. Patel had pleaded his conscience and replied to the invitation in a very polite way. He would have sent a refusal in a non-violent way in thought, words and deeds. It was not a question of mere resignation. They would have to re-elect a new President and would the new man allow his conscience to be subordinated to another man? The President was a mere legal entity, and he had neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned, and he had no voice except that of the Corporation. But the line must be drawn somewhere; and if he did not want to accept this invitation then he should not be compelled to accept it. They must not pretend that it was not a vote of censure, for it was a vote of censure, and no President of the Corporation in the past had ever been censured. They must not censure him in a matter of conscience, and it was a most tyrannical act to compel him to act against his conscience. He asked them to withdraw the motion as well as the amendments. There was no more gracious act than that and nothing more would please the officials than that.

At this stage, the closure was moved and it was accepted.

The President said he did not want to say a single word on the resolution.

ORIGINAL MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Petit's amendment referring the matter to a committee was put to vote 42 voted for and an equal number against. A fresh count was taken and 44 voted for and 42 against. A poll was demanded and 47 voted for and 50 against. The amendment was thus lost. Dr. Sukhia's amendment was put to vote and only Dr. Sukhia voted for it and thus it was lost. The original proposition was then voted upon and 47 voted for and 42 against. A poll was again demanded and 50 voted in favour of the proposition and 44 against. Thus the resolution was carried by a majority of six votes.

THE VOTING LIST.

The following are the names of the members who voted for and against the resolution:—

FOR.

1. Mr. A. R. Dimtimker. 2 Mr. A K Pai: 3. Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot; 4. Mr. B. S. Cooper; 5. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy; 6. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim; 7. Mr. H. J. Davis; 8. Mr. R. H. A. Delves; 9. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; 10. Mr. Fazul Ibrahim; 11. Major C. Fernandes; 12. Dr. Cosmos Fernandes; 13. Dr. A. F. Henriques; 14. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson; 15. Mr. H. M. Chowna; 16. Mr. H. P. Mody; 17. Mr. I. S. Haji; 18. Mr. Ishwerdas Lakshmidas; 19 Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy; 20. Mr J. R. Boman Behram; 21. Dr. J. J. Cursetji; 22 Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; 23 Khan Saheb Karmal Ibrahim; 24 Mr. K. D. Khote; 25. Mr. P. A. Kelly; 26 Mr. K. S. Dhondy; 27 Mr. Mahomedally Allabax; 28 Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy; 29 Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla; 30 Mr. M. A. Dabholker; 31 Dr. M. F. Bisni; 32 Mr. M. A. M Khan; 33 Mr. M. I. Curtay; 34 Dr. M. C Javle; 35 Dr. N. H. Sukhia; 36 Mr. N. V. Mandlik; 37 Dr. N. A. F. Moos; 38 Mr. Meyer Nissim; 39 Mr. F. W. Petch; 40 Mr. P. J. Marghan; 41 Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna; 42 Mr. R. M. Chinoy; 43 Mr. R. S. Asavale; 44 Dr. R. M. Mistri; 45 Mr. R. S. Nickeljay; 46 Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; 47 Mr. C. B. Sayer; 48 Dr. S. S. Batliwalla; 49 Mr. V. A. Dabholker and 50 Mr. D. W. Wilson.

AGAINST.

1 Mr. A K. Bowla; 2 Mr. A H S Khatri; 3 Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay; 4 Miss Bachu bai Lotwalla; 5 Mr. B T Desai; 6 Mr. J. Baptista; 7 Mr. B. G. Parulker; 8 Mr. B. N Motiwalla; 9 Mr. B. N. Meisheri; 10 Damodar Haridas; 11 Dr. D D Sathaye; 12 Mr. Fathemahomed Haji; 13 Mr. F. J. Ginwalla; 14 Dr. G V. Deshmukh; 15 Mr. H. A. Lalji; 16 Mr. J. A. Lalji; 17 Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; 18. Mr. J. B. Petit; 19 Dr. J. V. Vorah; 20 Mr. Jivraj Nensey; 21 Mr. K K Master; 22 Mr. K F Nariman; 23 Mr. L. R. Tairsee; 24 Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji; 25 Mr. H M H Chotani; 26 Mr. M. M. Desai; 27 Dr. M. B. Velkar; 28 Mr. Nanabhai Laxman; 29 Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe; 30 Dr. P. H. Meisheri; 31 Mr P. Thackersey; 32 Mr. R. K. Vaidya; 33 Mr. R. V. Gole; 34 Mr. R. M. Bhat; 35 Dr. R. H. Bhadkamker; 36 Mr. R. H. Gandhi; 37 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; 38 Mr. S. L. Silam; 39 Mr. S. C. Thacker; 40 Mr. S D. Navalker; 41 Mr. Umar Sobani; 42 Mr. V. A. Desai; 43 Mr. V. Lakhamsey and 44 Mr. V. D. Govindji.

(Continued from column 6.)

poverished India beyond description within the last three years. And believe me, Lord Reading, if this policy of drift and exploitation continues much further, Government will be faced with an unparalleled situation. The small doles to Tatas will not save this great industry; and if Government has any thought for the future, it should not whittle down the pledges and assurances of Lord Chelmsford and Co. to Tata Sons and Co. during the war.

Indian States.

And how have the Indian States fared during your regime?

(1) Is not the heir-apparent of Kashmir receiving greater official attention and recognition than the Maharaja himself?

(2) Is not the Maharana of Udaipur put in the same predicament? So much so, that the Maharana, who had stayed away from the Delhi Durbars so long, had to go all the way to Delhi to see you this time!

(3) And, Sir, how did a crore of rupees disappear from the Jaipur treasury during the recent Regency? And how was the whole matter hushed up?

(4) And, Sir, what are these rumours about Indore, Morvi and Travancore?

(5) And pray, why is not the Maharajah of Nabha tried by his own Confreres? May I say, Lord Reading, that your policy in regard to these States is viewed with suspicion and apprehension and it is for you to vindicate it without delay.

Reign of Repression Resumed.

After three years, you have resumed your policy of repression. In November-December, 1921, you sanctioned the arrest and imprisonment of such eminent leaders as Lala Lajpat Rai, Deshbandhu Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Babu Bhagwandas, Sirdar Mehtabsingh, Brother Stokes, etc., and of thousands of non-violent volunteers! To-day, you have by your Ordinance and Regulation III of 1818 permitted the arrest without warrant of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipality and some members of the Bengal Council! Lord Reading, let me say plainly, that you have misread the whole situation in the country. The history of Bengal and the testimony of Moderates like Sir Provosh Mitter and the late Sir N. Chandavarkar prove clearly, that Repression is not, Reconciliation is the remedy for revolutionary activities. Will you please listen? Will you pause and ponder, what must be the cause of this crime? Misrule, oppression, destitution, depression, desperation. How will you remedy this? By repression? No, please no. By good government, responsible government, popular government—Yes, Lord Reading, yes. That is the considered opinion of the Moderates, the Liberals, the Besantines, the Independents, the Swarajists and the Non-co-operators. Will you please listen, Lord Reading?

Personally you have a keen intellect. You have a brilliant record in England and America. Both you and your consort have a fine heart. India expected that as an ex-Lord Chief Justice you would do her bare justice at least. But you are so surrounded by the blundering bureaucracy and you are so handicapped by your extreme modesty, that you have practically given them a free hand—to find India divided, discontented, depressed, desperate and yet determined to win freedom despite your repression. Will you meet Gandhiji and end the impending crisis? That will be best for Britain and Hind—Lord Reading.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Nov. 20.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO LORD READING.

Sir,—Three and a half years ago, when you landed on these shores, you thought of Equity, spoke of Equity, assured us of Equity. You inspired confidence in us, as you interviewed Sir Chimanlal on your arrival, and discussed with him the Hunter Committee's Report. In the scorching sun of April, you visited Lahore and Amritsar and interviewed the representatives of the people. We thought, that after very many years, India was to get justice from the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. India was groaning under the Punjab wrongs, Khilafat wrongs and under an irresponsible, incorrigible and unsympathetic bureaucracy, that had made the administration despotic and its people terror-stricken! You assured us of Equity and Justice. But how have you acquitted yourself, your Excellency? Let us see.

Punjab Wrongs Trebled.

The Punjab wrongs instead of being righted have been trebled—terribly trebled!

(1) Have not Dyer and O'Dwyer gone off scot free?

(2) Are they not yet receiving pension from the Indian treasury?

(3) Is not Michael O'Dwyer eating India's salt and yet carrying on hostile campaign against her freedom?

(4) Has not your Government furnished all particulars to O'Dwyer for use against Sir Sankaran Nair, an ex-member of your predecessor's Executive Council?

(5) Has not your Government practically pushed on the policy of divide and rule in the Punjab? Has not Mian Fazli Hussain been given a free hand to carry on his preferential policy towards Muslims? Have not the Hindu members of Lahore Municipality withdrawn in a body? Has not communalism been encouraged by officials, high and low, in the Punjab? Has not the Indian Press been tacitly allowed to widen the breach, that is effected by the bureaucracy and its Johookami Jingoes? Lord Reading, let me say it plainly, that Gandhiji had united the Punjab; and your Government has been able to divide it! Is that equity, please?

(6) And how have you dealt with the Sikhs—the loyal, the grateful and the helpful Sikhs? Your Government has allowed the Punjab bureaucracy to bungle and to muddle. The Sikhs, the Akalis have appealed to you repeatedly—but in vain! Can the Akalis forget, can India forget, how the keys of the Golden Temple were unjustly retained by the bureaucracy; how the Akali devotees were killed and burnt to death at the Nankana shrine; how the Akalis were brutally beaten at Guruka Baug by the police and the military; and how the Akali Jathas are detained at Jaito, and arrested and imprisoned by the protectors of Law and Order? Lord Reading, where is your Equity?

(7) And further, Lord Reading, are you aware of the new tactics of the Punjab bureaucracy under Sir Malcolm Hailey? Wherever this Governer goes, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Publicity Committees spring up like Jack in the Box and present Sir Malcolm with congratulatory addresses! Sir Malcolm gracefully recognises them, and they are allowed to exist and to carry on anti-Akali and anti-national propaganda! Just consider, Lord Reading. Are not the Punjab wrongs trebled—terribly trebled? And where has been your Equity—your favourite Equity all this time?

Khilafat Question Muddled.

And how have you dealt with the Khilafat question, please? You gave us your assurances on one hand, and put the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew, etc., in the jail! Under pressure, you sent that memorandum to England. Boldly did late Mr. Montagu publish it. Lloyd George, your bosom friend, made a scapegoat of Montagu. He resigned for his principles, but you, Sir, stuck to your post! Why? Your resignation would have gone a great way in solving the Indian and the Khilafat problem early and satisfactorily. But alas, your love for power or position, or your devotion to Lloyd George stood in the way; and a great opportunity for doing justice to India was lost by you, Lord Reading. Further, you have meddled and muddled in the issue of passports to the various Khilafat deputations. You have evaded matters indefinitely in regard to Angora Deputation. Your Government is trying to keep the Muslims *khushi* through its favoured agents, Mian Fazli Hussain and Shafi, by giving more posts and positions to Muslims. At the same time, your Government is evading the grant of passports to Angora, where the larger, perhaps the largest Muslim question, that of the Khilafat remains to be solved! If this is Equity, Lord Reading, it is certainly not eastern.

Reforms Wrecked.

And how has your bureaucracy worked the Reforms? Have they not wrecked them? Have they not violated the letter and the spirit of these Reforms? Have they not practically ignored the Ministers? Have they not shown scant courtesy to Indian members? Have they not starved the Transferred Departments? Have they not made Dyarchy an utter hypocrisy? And what about yourself, Lord Reading? Did you not veto the resolution for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions? Did you not restore the salt duty twice thrown out by the Assembly? Did you not restore the Budget also? How far have you respected the will of the people? How far have you respected the Constitution? Lord Reading, your Government has erred and erred persistently despite all warnings, and to-day Minister after Minister exposes the apathy of the bureaucracy, the unworkability of Dyarchy and the absolute necessity of Provincial Autonomy and responsibility in Central Government. What are you going to do, Lord Reading? Is your Government going to sleep over the Reforms Committee Report; or is your suppressed Equity going to assert itself? Let us see.

Finance and Industries.

During your Viceroyalty, Lord Reading, India's credit balance has been reverted, her resources are denuded, her finances are strangled, and her war-time industries are practically crushed! The sale of Reverse Councils, the nominal fixity of exchange, the killing currency policy—these have im-

(Continued in column 5.)

"LIFE AND ITS MECHANISM"

SIR J. C. BOSE'S LECTURE

ANNIVERSARY OF BOSE INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The anniversary of the opening of the Sir J. C. Bose Institute was held this evening when Sir Jagadish delivered the following interesting address on "Life and Mechanism":—

"The fuller investigation of the nascent science which includes both life and Non-life has been the object of the foundation of the Institute, seven years ago. These inquiries are more extensive than those customary either among physicists or physiologists, since demanding interests and aptitudes hitherto divided among them. It has been my aspiration to revive the great traditions of our ancient seats of learning and to win recognition, that the world's advance in knowledge would be incomplete without India's contributions. I also hoped that the results of special training given, and the work achieved in the Institute, would afford ample proof of the capacity for discovery and great power of invention latent amongst the people and thus counter-act the paralysis of all efforts, for the scientific utilisation of the vast and undeveloped resources of the country.

RESEARCH AND INVENTION.

Extension of knowledge can only be secured by new inventions for exploring regions that had been closed to us through the imperfection of our senses. Mere speculation unsupported by demonstrated facts, has little use in the advance of exact science. The special difficulties which I had repeatedly to encounter and overcome, arose from wrong speculations held specially in regard to the functioning of plant-life. The account of very large number of investigations carried out in the Institute will be found fully described in nine large volumes published by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. I can only give a short account of some of the most important discoveries and inventions made in my laboratory. In physics, the shortest electric waves to bridge over the gulf between visible and invisible lights, were produced here more than thirty years ago; this was followed by accurate investigations on the optical properties of electric radiation. The invention of galena receiver, rendered possible the reception of wireless message from the longest distance. The discovery of the Response of Inorganic Matter was announced in 1909 before the International Science Congress in Paris. The most astonishing manifestation of inorganic response is its exaltation under stimulants and abolition under poison. The Radiograph enables continuous and automatic record of fluctuating daylight every minute throughout the day. Microscopic method of magnification is limited by the wave-length of light. But no such limit exists in the Magnetic method which I devised by which magnification can easily be produced exceeding 50 million times, thus opening new and vast fields of exploration in the realm of the invisible. The Micro-radiometer measures the energy of every ray in the spectrum, and its relative absorption by the atmosphere. The Resonant Recorder devised on a new principle, gives direct record of time as short as a thousandth part of a second. In Chemistry a new method has been elaborated for the continuous record of the rate of chemical action, and the change in the rate under different conditions.

The reaction of living matter is infinitely more complex than that of inorganic matter and a very large number of instruments of extreme delicacy and sensitiveness had to be specially devised for exploring the inner activities of life. Long and most painstaking researches had to pursued with these devices, before the great generalisation of fundamental unity of life, mechanism of plant and animal could be firmly established. Investigations of the simpler life of plants thus hold out the possibility of examining the highly complex and intricate mechanism of animal life.

DO PLANTS FEEL?

One cannot give a direct answer to this question without being a plant. The problem may, however, be indirectly approached in two different ways: (1) through philosophic speculation, and (2) through scientific investigation on the behaviour of plants subjected to shocks from outside. In regard to the metaphysical speculation, I had met Borsson, the foremost philosopher among my audience in Paris. In his published works he says: "It by no means follows that a brain is indispensable to consciousness. The lower we go in the animal series, the more the nervous centres are simplified and separated from one another. If then at the top of scale of the living beings, consciousness is attached to very complicated nervour centres, must we not suppose that it accompanies the nervous system down to its whole descent?" Consciousness and sensation are thus regarded as inseparably associated with nervous system and nervous reaction. If this be so, then my recent discoveries prove beyond a shadow of doubt that many plants possess not merely a rudimentary, but a highly elaborated nervous system. I have, however nothing to do with metaphysical speculations, but with the behaviour of plants and their muscular and nervous mechanisms. I have been able to show that the mechanics of the motile organ of the plant are in every way similar to those of the muscular mechanism in the animal that various poisons throw out of gear the motor organs of the animal and the plant in an identical manner. When the plant is subjected to the action of poison or to scalding in a heating bath, a violent death spasm is found to occur at the exact moment of death. In regard to the nervous system I have been able to localise the nerve-strand in plants, and trace the cells which enervate the motor organ. I have been able to paralyse the plant-nerve by the action of various narcotics or render them extraordinary irritable by the action of specific drugs. It was after the successful invention of instruments of very high delicacy and precision that these very significant discoveries could be made. The absence of exact method inquired led to the speculation that the movement of plants in response to transmitted excitation was caused by water-movement. This theory, as grotesque as it is unfounded, was propounded by certain German Physiologists some thirty years ago, and has been slavishly followed ever since. Professor Koketsu of the Imperial University of Japan, has been the first to follow my methods, and fully confirms some of my important results. The new methods are now being persued in German Universities, and German editions of my works will shortly be published in Berlin. In Paris also, Gauthier-Villars, the eminent scientific publishers, are bringing out French editions to meet the demand in Latin countries.

CARBON ASSIMILATION IN PLANTS.

Everything living, animal or plant, is in incessant movement, external or internal. No movement is however possible in an engine without combustion. Something must burn to produce motion, and this internal combustion in a living machine is known as respiration. The opposite process of building up of assimilation of food and accumulation of energy is, therefore, necessary for making up the loss. All creatures are incessantly engaged in this struggle for food: carnivores live on herbiveres, who in their turns subsist on living plants. In the expriment depicted in the luminous disc on the screen, a fish apparently of gigantic proportions, is seen to attack another writhing creature. The struggling prey is being devoured slowly but relentlessly. In the case just shown, it is sight that guides the hunter to its prey. As we go down to the lowest scale in animal life, the amoeba sends out its pseudopodia, actuated by the chemical effluvium given out by the food material. The fact that all physiological actions are to be traced ultimately to physico-chemical forces, is illustrated by the striking experiment shown, where a piece of inorganic matter is seen to dash forward repeatedly and with extraordinary violence, to engulf another piece of matter within itself. Nothing could be more vividly life-like than this extraordinary spectable.

We next come to the plant which by virtue of its green colouring matter absorbs both solar energy and carbon dioxide and builds up organic matter charged with latent energy, the process being known as photosynthesis. To stand before a coalfire is to bask the sun which shone millions of years ago. The most important source of food for the plant is carbonic acid present in air or dissolved in water. It is the simplest type of assimilation, and its study is of supreme interest. The difficulties of investigation are, however, extremely great, since the gaseous carbonic acid, and the process of its assimilation are all invisible. For solving the problem it is necessary to make the phenomena in the realm of the invisible, visible,—to make the plant itself write down in a visible script its assimilative activity, and the changes in that activity under shocks and changes from outside.

AUTOMATIC RECORDER FOR CARBON ASSIMILATION.

In normal photosythesis a certain volume of carbonic acid is absorbed and an equal volume of oxygen evolved. The assimilative activity may therefore be measured from the rate of absorption of carbonic acid or of evolution of oxygen. The method generally employed is the estimation of the absorption of carbonic acid by prolonged chemical analysis, the method being neither sensitive nor highly accurate. The evolution of oxygen by water plants is a mere sensitive indication of photosynthesis but numerous sources of error had stood in the way of its employment in accurate measurements. These difficulties have been completely removed by the new method which I devised, by which the evolution of equal volume of pure oxygen becomes automatically recorded. The new method and its applications will be found fully described in my work on Photosynthesis, recently published by Longmans. The photosynthetic recorder is seen at work; the record of successive evolution of equal volumes of oxygen is obtained by the electric device which actuates the electric device which actuates the electric-magnetic writer to inscribe successive dots on a revolving drum. It also gives independent signals. It is so extremely sensitive that it is possible to measure the photosynthetic deposit of carbonydrate as a millionth of a gram. The extreme sensitiveness and accuracy of this new method has led to the discovery of several important phenomena which otherwise would have been impossible.

It is thus found that the assimilating activity is at its maximum at about 1 p.m. It is very curious that the plant should be most hungry at our lunch time. Another striking results is the effect of irritation or shock; the plant is "off feed" as the result of irritation. The moral is obvious; we should forget all worries at meal time. It is still better to have half an hour's quiet rest before meals.

EFFICIENCY OF GREEN PLANTS IN STORAGE OF SOLAR ENERGY.

The efficiency of green plants has, however, been regarded as extremely low, being about 0.6 per cent. This subject however required re-investigation by means of my more accurate and sensitive appliances. The efficiency thus found is fairly high, being half that of an ordinary steam-engine. As the sources of power, at present available, are becoming depleted, the problem will have to be faced sooner or later of storage and utilisation of solar energy. The efficiency of the chlorophil mechanism encourages the hope that a chemical trap will be devised for storing and utilising the energy of the sun.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES ON ASSIMILATION.

In this investigation I came across the very striking result that certain substances, which in large doses act as poisons, produce most remarkable stimulation in assimilatory activity, when given in extremely minute quantities. I have before you the plant in which owing to internal causes the power of assimilation has become almost extinct. I add the minutest trace of the poison and you note how magical is the effect, the power of assimilation being enhanced to an extraordinary degree. The dilution employed must be infinitesimal, such as one part in a billion; this produces an increase of activity of more than 200 per cent. The activity, however, declines when the strength is raised above a critical dose.

THE FUTURE.

After years of persistent efforts the hope cherished about the Institute and its activities has been amply fulfilled. It has won full recognition as an important centre where some of the most difficult problems in science have been pursued with very great success. Post-graduate scholars from foreign Universities have applied for admission for receiving a training in the new methods of investigation originated at the Institute. Important developments of work in various new directions, are at present held in abeyance on account of the limitation of its present resources. The discoveries made here are not only of much scientific importance but of great practical utility in the immediate future. This was found in the invention, made many years ago, of one of the most sensitive receivers for wireless communication. The recent discovery of similar action of drugs on plant and on animal tissues, have been regarded as of much promise for the advance of scientific Medicine. The discoveries on the laws of growth holds out great possibilities in increasing growth in plants on which the food supply of the world depends. The invention of numerous instruments of extraordinary sensitiveness have opened out new fields for scientific exploration. These instruments which could not even be duplicated in any other part of the world, where all made by Indian mechanicians, whose latent power has been raised by training to highest pitch of constructive skill. The future prosperity of a country depends greatly on the capacity of discovery and invention among the people, and this has been proved to be not wanting in India. The present economic crisis which threatens the very existence of the people, can not but create unrest and set free forces of destruction. The hope of salvation lies in the utilisation, through science, of vast natural resources of the country. But this can never be secured by any half-hearted or tentative efforts but by persistently following a consistent and far-sighted policy.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

It is all to your credit, for which all honest men must take off their hats to you, that you have paid in full the debts of your stock-exchange operations with the spoils of your legal victories. But, have you, ever given a thought, my Lord, to the root evil of the system which permits one individual to "make" £30,000 per annum and allows thousands of others to perish for want of food and clothing?

Have you ever considered, my Lord, that children of the same Father (it is only a figure of speech, you know, and does not commit you or me to any theological dogma) have by their own evil genius evolved methods, the most exquisite for inflicting unending torture upon themselves and their fellows and so to defeat the manifest purpose of life? Let us hope, my Lord, that the great Force which governs life here below is stronger than all human manipulations, but that does not and will not excuse any of us, who possessing the intellect and the enlightenment, have yet deliberately blinded themselves to the purposes of life, to the rights of humanities, to the claims of their less fortunate brethren. My Lord, you have been acting as one of the Pharisees. You have massed great riches and by means which your contemporaries and fellow adventurers in the open high way cannot but regard as honourable. But I pay your Lordship the compliment of asking, "Have you ever considered the justice of the *system* which glories in allowing the race to go to the swiftest and the battle to the strongest?"

But, perhaps, it would be unavailing to expect you to be better than your fellows. Forgive me, my Lord, if I was misled by your trumpeters and believed you for a moment to be of superior earth, of gentler stuff than your *somolables*. You are ambitious and we expect nothing but stern stuff from ambitious men. But I have still something stronger to urge against you, something which shows you to be not only endowed with a full measure of weaknesses of your age, but which also proves you to possess peculiar qualities of your own devising. You are a past master in the art of prostituting men. You have tried to prostitute the best of Indian talent for your inscrutable purpose. Why are you using your superior intellect for such ends? I know, indeed, that it must be admitted to be the fault and weakness of my countrymen that they suffered themselves to be so prostituted. And I would have even exonerated you of all responsibility in your venture, if you had shown yourself to be imbued with a single spark of generosity to a worthy foe. Pilate, you remember, My Lord, crucified the Christ, because he believed Christ and his teachings to be inimical to the existence of the Roman Empire. Did you incarcerate Mahatma Gandhi three years ago because you honestly found in him another Messiah. I wish I could believe that both for the sake of your greatness and for the greatness of my saintly countrymen. But, strictly, "*entre nous.*" My Lord, do not you think you have repeated, or felt like doing so, the historic remark of another of your countrymen, if the Mahatma had succumbed to the operation: "This makes one saint more in heaven and one fool less on earth." I will frankly own that to those who cannot understand his greatness, spiritual, physical, political, social, economical and last but not least, human, Mahatma Gandhi appears to be unmitigated fool. It is not their fault. They are, so taught, so cultured, and so placed, that they do not recognise greatness when they meet it. But still, I wonder if you thought so, and acted in your decision to arrest and imprison this saint of the twentieth century on that assumption. If you did so, I am certain you must be repenting now.

There is another of your "achievement" in the Viceroyalty which must similarly be puzzling to your critics. Why did you lend the unoffending, harmless heir to the Throne into that signal disappointment which you know was inevitable and of which you could not even manage the *mise on scene* enough to avoid the humiliating spectacle of a successful Hartal? Surely, My Lord, you could have got hold of a sufficient number of jail-birds and vagrants, *faut de mieux*, to prevent the disagreeable debacle of Allahabad. I know the organisers of the Prince's Boycott were stronger than you and they had better plans. I know you were still flirting with the forces of Indian Nationalism and could not, therefore, get rid of the lingering hope of a spontaneous popular welcome to the Heir to the Throne at the Eastern Capital of India. But what of that? You had been long enough in the country to feel its pulse, to know its temper if only you had been the skillful physician they have claimed you to be. But you failed most miserably. If only the Prince had against your advice, gone to Ahmedabad to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress meeting there, he would have had a reception which you could not arrange—and which can never be arranged,—but My Lord, in spite of your being an Easterner you had either not the imagination or were thinking too much of risk and prestige. It was a pity that you inflicted the most gorgeous humiliation that it is in the power of a subject to inflict on Prince. Why was that? I ask, My Lord. And may I also ask, My Lord, why eventually the rest of the Eastern tour programme was changed?

Yet another mystery—and this is the last of the song but I would have presented you with but for the abject fear of the—editorial blue pencil—is your dealings with the Indian Princes. Why did you depose Nabha, My Lord? In spite of all my misgivings about you, I refuse to believe that you are so simple minded as to believe in the advertised reasons. For, where is there any justice, in the Indian States or in the British territory, that you should ride the high horse and depose an Indian Prince, because, forsooth, there was all an miscarriage of justice in his dominion. You surely could not have overlooked the fact that for one Nabha that was deposed, there are ten cases of unthroned misgovernment and worse. Do you dare take notice of that? What have you done, for instance, in the case of Maharao of Cutch, against whom open allegations have been made? Why then empty all the vials of your simulated wrath upon Nabha alone? Was it because he was too honest a believer in the future of Indian Nationalism to be tolerated in high places of the Indian Princedom? You have been letting off some excellent fireworks in your command performance in Kathiawar. Do you suppose that they deceive for a single moment the staid old sangers like Ranjit and the lot and the mob assembled to entertain you? Verily, you must be an incredible simpleton if you believed all that.

I have given only the three outstanding events of your regime and have not spoken of the latest "overboundary" you hit in the Bengal-Delhi Matter nor of your other acts of the unaccompanied outrages or contributions and continuing repression—to show what an enigma you are to observant Indians. Won't you break the spell My Lord? and let us know what the ex-Chief Justice of England stands for in India in his Viceregal "avatar?" I know we were great fools in believing all the great things that were spoken of you by your interested partisans. But, did you not yourself help to create expectations by talking about your mission to do justice to India, when you were appointed to the most exalted office under the British Crown? I must really recall to your Lordship's memory the promises you made at the time of your installation. They may have been only promises of the sun that rises, but as an honourable man, are you not bound to discharge the bond? No one would have played the Shylock with you, if you only had shown the slightest willingness to honor your signature. But you were again a defaulter, My Lord. We know—the world says—you have been the architect of your fortune. Must you needs also be the sexton to your reputation? You have still a year left to repent and redeem. Will it suffice? God grant you have grace in time for your own political salvation.

I have no fear of pigmy and puny lot of politicians staying the onward march of a whole people, nor can they restrain the ardour of an irresponsible, free lance like your critic and well-wisher who with kindest regards and love subscribes himself,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Decr. 1.

In the Share Market jutes in sympathy with hessians opened after the week-end with a quieter tone and there were only a few buyers. Teas were in evidence. In coals a moderate business recorded at unaltered rates. In teas a very fair amount of attention was accorded to this section with rates for the most part almost unchanged. In miscellaneous some enquiry existed for British India Corporation ordinary. Burma Corporation found sellers at previous quotations. Government securities were unaltered with 1926 bonds in good demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ p.c. Government paper 65/6, 3 p.c. bonds 1933 97/6, 6 p.c. bonds 1926 109/4.

Railways:—Dehri Rhotas Light Railway 13/4, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 7/.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/5, Bowreah 392, Kesoram 4-12.

Jutes:—Auckland 252, Birla 9-5, Budge Budge 483, Champdany, 215/8, Clive 42/4, Gouripore 708, Howrah 44/2, [illegible] 637, Kanknarrah 500, Kinnison 940, Lansdowne 335, Lawrence 617/8, Northbrook 54/10 Presidency 8/8, Standard 423.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/4, Bengal 615, Bhalgora 9/8, Burra Dhemo 5/8, Burrakur pref. 100, Central Dharmaband 2/8, Equitable 18/8, Ghusick and Muslia 16/7, Lakurka 18 Patmohna 2/10, Pench Valley 22/8, Raneegunge 47/4, Sendra 17/12, South Karanpura 11/4, Union 16/8.

Miscellaneous:—Sutna Stone Lime 350; Bengal Aerating Gas 56, Britannia Engineering 4/6, Indian Iron and Steel 23/8, British India Corporation ord. 5/2, Burma Corporation 10/8, Ivan Jones 4, Eastern Oil Products 11/4.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 5/6, Betjan 33/12, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 370, Dessai and Parbuttia 500, Dhunseri 7/14, Dimakusi 29/12, Doolahat 41/3, Dufflaghur 19, East India 26/12, Gohpur 11/6, Harmutty 42/12, Joybirpara 36/8, Kalacherra 153/8, Loobah 17/12, Namburnadi 14/8, New Chumta 46/8, New Purupbari 15/8, New Terai 21/4, Pussimbing 20, Rajabari 24, Rutema 21, Teen Ali 19/8, Tezpore 14/8 Tumsong 28/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

ENGLISH RUGBY.

ALL BLACKS WIN AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

50,000 spectators witnessed the rugby football matcd between Wales and New Zealand All-Blacks which was played in sunny weather at Swansea to day. Despite a lot of rain all through the week St. Helens ground was in quite good order. Both sides took some time to settle down. Tackling was desperately keen and at the end of 9 minutes' play Nicholls kicked a penalty goal. The All-Blacks carried out some splendid attacks following them up with great speed and their tackling was thorough. Eventually M. Brownlie scored a try from scrum near the line which Nicholls converted. The visitors' defence was fully capable of dealing with the occasional rushes of Wales forwards. One of these was stopped by Nepia in fine style. During the struggle which followed Wetter was injured and had to be assisted off the field. From the line-out Irvine scored an unconverted try. At half-time scores were:—

ALL-BLACKS.

WALES.

There was a considerable improvement in the attack of the Welsh forwards for some time after resumption but New Zealand's defence withstood the pressure with great coolness and resource and the Welsh backs were scarcely given a chance to bring off passing movements and struggle between packs continued to be very keen. All-Blacks displayed great skill in handling and making openings. Svenson scored another unconverted try and Irvine after a fine dribble also scored a try which Nicholls converted. New Zealand kept up their great pace and skill until the end and won the match by 19 points to nil.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bath 29, Pontypool 8; Guy's Hospital 8; Blackheath nil; Headingley 13, Bradford nil; Bristol 10, United Services 6; Cambridge University 27, Old Merchant Taylors 10; Leicester 3, Cardiff 3; Edinburgh Institute 10, Edinburgh Academicals 7; Edinburgh University 11, Stewartonians 12; Edinburgh Wanderers 21, Royal High School 3; Harlequins 17, Gloucester 6; London Scottish 11, Oxford University 9; London Welsh 5, Newport 11; Plymouth 13, St. Bartholomews 3; Penarth nil, Llanelly 12; Glasgow Academicals 52, Gala nil; Glasgow University 4, Watsonians 48; West of Scotland 6, Heriotonians 3.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a County Championship match Cumberland beat Durham by 11 points to 3 at Blandon.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following are the results of football matches played in the league to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 5, Liverpool 2; Bolton 5, West Ham nil; Burnley 4, bury nil; Cardiff 1, Arsenal 1; Everton nil, West Bromwich 2, Newcastle nil.

Huddersfield 2; Leeds 1, Nottingham Forest 1; Notts County nil, Blackburn nil; Preston 2, Manchester City 3; Sunderland 1, Aston Villa 1; Tottenham 4, Sheffield United 1; West Browwich 2, Newcastle nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chelsea 3, Bradford nil; Calpton Orient nil, Barnsley nil; Crystal Palace 2, Middlesborough 2; Leicester nil, Blackpool 2; Manchester United 1, Derby 1; Oldham nil, Fulham nil; Portsmouth 1, Southampton 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Wolverhampton nil; Stockport nil, South Shields nil; Stoke 2, Hull nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare 2, Watford nil; Swindon 3, Northampton nil; Millwall 2, Luton 2.

The match between Bournemouth and Reading was not played.

In the Northern Section the match between New Brighton and Durham was not played.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen nil, Kilmarneck nil; Ayr 3, Hamilton 1; Coltic 1, Partick 2; Cowdenbeath 1, Hibernians 1; Dundee 2, Raith nil; Hearts 3, Falkirk 2; Morton 1, Third Lanark nil; Motherwell 1, Airdrieonians 5; Queen's Park 2, St. Johnstone 2; Rangers 3, St. Mirren 1.

A FRIENDLY MATCH.

In a friendly football match the Corinthians drew with Oxford University at Crystal Palace, each scoring 3 goals.

NORFOLK BEATS S. AFRICANS.

Norfolk beat South Africans by 3 goals to 1 at King's Lynn.

ALL-BLACKS BEAT WALES.

All Blacks beat Wales by 19 points to nil.—Reuter.

BOXING IN MILAN.

BRUNO FRATTINI BEAT ROLAND TODD.

LONDON, Decr. 1.

Milan.—In a twenty rounds contest for middle-weight championship of Europe Bruno Frattini (Italy) beat Roland Todd (England) on points.

MALARIA
and other Fevers
are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER
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DIABETES
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RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
To Letter No. of the firm 25608
Messrs. K.P. RAY and J.P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benaree City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested three days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment,
Yours sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam.
Vizagapatam District.

16th July, 1916.

NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(9)

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SIR MALCOLM AT WORK.

OFFICIALS & SUDDHAR COMMITTEES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Replying to a communication addressed to the Governor of the Punjab by Sardar Gulab Singh, M.L.A., and Sardar Gurbaksha Singh, member of the Punjab Legislative Council, on the question of the formation of Sikh Sudhar Committees in the Punjab and the attitude of Government officers towards them, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government states that the Governor-in-Council understands that the aim of the Sudhar Committees is to assist the Sikhs in finding a solution of the Gurudwara question on constitutional lines by means of an improvement in legislative and, if necessary, judicial forms. This aim is identical with the policy of Government, which has been clearly defined on several occasions, as for example in the speech made by his Excellency the Governor at Ambala on the 29th August. In these circumstances, the Governor-in-Council is not prepared to issue any instructions to his officers which might be construed as indicating a desire on the part of Government to discourage the formation of these societies or implying that Government was not in full sympathy with their objects. He has, however, made it clear that Government officers should not take a direct part in the formation of these societies and should not become members nor attend their meetings. The Deputy Commissioners have also been instructed that neither they themselves nor their subordinates should take any part in the enrolment of members or collection of funds, though they have been advised to keep in close touch with local Committees and to give them such assistance as may be in their power to render. In one district certain Sikh officials became members of a local Association of the nature referred to; as soon as this fact became known to Government the officials in question were directed to resign their offices in the Association.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

At the annual St. Andrew's day dinner last night the Hon. Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter in proposing the toast of "The Land we live in" asked those present to devote a little attention to the question of bringing Indians and Europeans into closer contact since India happened to be the country in which they were living. He loved her with all her defects of arid plains and venomous serpents.

His Excellency the Governor replying to the toast referred to the responsibilities of the British people in this country and said their stay in India entailed on them responsibilities and anxieties but these were found in every walk of life and this should be met with courage, cheerfulness and optimism. His Excellency was sure that they all needed a spirit of optimism which would carry them far. Concluding, His Excellency said "Tomorrow again we shall be in India. We British men and women will go forward with determination to do the utmost in our power to promote the interests of the land and the wellbeing of the people. We shall try to help India through times of trouble. I wish all peace and prosperity to the people of [illegible]

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

SUIT FOR COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LIMITATION

Khusaldas Gokuldas and others
..... Appellants.
((Original Plaintiffs.)

vs.

Chunilal Kalidas and others
..... Respondents.
(Original Defendants.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the First Class Sub-Judge at Ahmedabad.

The facts material to the case are given below from their Lordships' judgments:—

"In the year 1914 the firm of Sheth Kalidas Umedbhai and Sons were the Managing Agents of the Hemabhai Mills working near Serapur in the district of Ahmedabad. Owing to financial difficulties, that firm took as a partner one Mr Khusaldas Gokuldas, it being agreed that he should have a four annas share in the commission money earned by the agency firm. The agreement of partnership was signed by Sheth Kalidas on the 3rd March 1924. Thereafter Sheth Kalidas died and his sons being unable to finance the mill they came to an agreement dated the 6th April 1915 with Khusaldas Gokuldas and his son Chunilal which is (ext.) 60 in the case. By that agreement the sons of Kalidas surrendered to Khusaldas and his son the agency of the mill and the commission which was to be earned by the agents under their agreement with the Company but as a consideration for the surrender of the agency it is stated in the document as follows:—

"Moreover, as a recompense for the fact that we did the Company's work till to-day and that our connection with you is old you have expressed a willingness to pay us a two anna commission out of your sixteen annas commission and a desire to keep us as your sub-partners. We are obliged to you for that and in consideration of that we and heirs and administrators agree to give you whatever help you shall demand in the vahiwat of the Company."

On the 8th April Khusaldas and his son were installed as agents of the mill. As the new agents refused to pay to the sons of Kalidas the two annas share in the commission earned by them they had to file suit No. 446 of 1919 in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad for recovery of their share of the commission earned during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917. Before that suit was heard another suit No. 681 of 1922 was filed to recover the plaintiffs' share of the commission for the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. The learned Judge heard the cases together and delivered one judgment decreeing the plaintiffs' claim in both the suits with the exception of the claim for the year 1915 in the first suit and in the second suit the claim for the year 1918 on the ground that the claims for those years were barred by limitation.

The defendants have appealed and the plaintiffs have field cross-objections against the dismissal of a part of the claim in both suits on the ground of limitation.

JUDGMENT.

After examining the arguments advanced on behalf of the plaintiffs, the learned Judge concludes: "It has been proved that the amount for the years 1915 and 1918 were finally passed within three years of the filing of the respective suits. I think, therefore, the cross-objections to that extent must be allowed and the plaintiffs' two annas share in the commission for the years 1915 and 1918 must be added to the decretal amounts in the two suits respectively.

The plaintiffs have asked for interest on the various sums from the time when the commission became due to them. But no demand was made giving notice that interest would be claimed and consequently the Judge's order directing interest on the claims from the dates of the suits was correct.

It follows then the appeal by the defendants against the decree of the learned Judge must be dismissed with costs and the plaintiffs' cross-objections must be allowed to the extent of adding the commission due to them for the years 1916 and 1918. The plaintiffs are entitled to the costs of their cross-objections to that extent."

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad and Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Messrs. H. D. Nanavati and T. H. Nanavati appeared for the appellants. Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Manilal R. Thakore appeared for the respondents.

TATA BANK AFFAIR.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTED.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman McLeod, C.J., and Crump J.)

P. D. Shamdasani ..... Appellant.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank & ors. Respondents.

On Monday morning Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person before the Appellate Court to apply for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Appellate Court dismissing his appeal against the Tata Bank.

The readers of these columns are quite familiar with the facts of this case as they were reported at some length in these columns when the case was heard both before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Ag. C. J. and Fawcett J. The case arose out of the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Bank.

Both the Courts in Bombay dismissed the plaintiff's suits with costs.

The application for leave to appeal was based on the ground that there were substantial questions of law involved in the case.

After hearing the arguments of Mr. Shamdasani, and of Mr. B. J. Desai who appeared as counsel for the respondents their Lordships allowed the application and gave Mr. Shamdasani leave to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground that substantial questions of law were involved in the case.

A correspondent wires from Bharatpur (Nov. 29) describing the havoc caused by the floods in Murudabad, Unnao, Badwa and Barrily Districts, and making an earnest appeal for help.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT QUEEN'S ROAD.

On Monday at about 12-30 a.m. an European named Mr. A. G Brown was found lying on Queen's Road near the War Hospital. Dr. Davidson who was going in his motor car seeing him lying on the road approached him and found him unconscious. He removed the injured man to the European General Hospital, where it was found that he had several abrasions over his body. When he regained his consciousness he gave his name as Mr. A. G. Brown of the Calendar Cable Co. Ld. Mr. Brown is unable to explain as to how he met with an accident as to whether he was knocked down by a motor car or assaulted by some hooligans.

Police enquiries are in progress.

MAN OF UNSOUND MIND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday evening touching the death of Bawa Saheb Bawa Omar (35) residing in Noor Mansion, Chowpaty.

The evidence showed that the deceased was of unsound mind for the last six months. He was taken to Matheran for a change and returned last week. On Sunday afternoon the deceased was found lying in a pool of blood with his face downwards. There was a razor in his rizght hand and a piece of cloth stained with blood in his left hand. Dr. H. S. Patel who was sent for after examining him, prouounced him dead.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

ANOHER CASE OF SUICIDE.

P. V. Ganpati Iyer (23) residing on the first floor of Krishna Building Parel, was suffering from malarial fever for the last one month. For the last two days he was delirious. On Saturday night he went to sleep but was found missing from his bed on Sunday morning. He was found lying on the ground in the passage below the window. He was unconscious, and was taken in an ambulance to the J J Hospital where he died on Sunday night.

At the inquest held by Mr. A R King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst he was delirious from fever.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 24th ultimo at about 10 p.m. one Raghuver Kamlal (30) residing at Arthur Road, after taking his food went to the "mahani" (bath room) to wash his hands when one of the hands struck a lighted lamp which was on the wall of the "mahani". The lamp fel on his dhotar which caught fire. He ran for water to extinguish the fire but fell down. The fire was put out and he was removed to the J J Hospital where he died on the 29th idem.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. D. N. Khandallawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Shivlal Nathaji was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and tools valued at Rs. 4,000 at the instance of Dhaphai Hansaji Chandaji.

Messrs. Shete and Sabnis, pleaders and Saher Bart-at-law appeared for the complainant on different occasions while the accused was defended by Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the complainant, were that her husband died at Merwar in November 1923 leaving his goldsmith's shop in charge of his servants. The accused who was a relative of the complainant promised her to run her husband's shop during the period of her mourning and hand it over to her after the period. Believing the accused, the complainant allowed him to manage the shop and it was alleged that she passed a note giving the accused the Power of Attorney for one year. On the strength of that document the shop along with the ornaments, tools and books of accounts were handed over to the accused. Later on, the complainant discovered that the document which purported to be a Power of Attorney was sale deed and that the accused had cheated her.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla for the accused contended that the document was an out-and-out sale deed and that the shop was actually sold to the accused. But subsequently the document was modified by another document allowing the accused to conduct the shop for ten years. There were goods worth Rs. 600 only which the accused took in consideration for the trouble of running the shop. After the period of ten years was over the accused was to hand over the shop to the son of the complainant.

His Worship disbelieving the prosecution story discharged the accused.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Hon. Joint Secretary. The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, writes from 281-283, Bohra Bazar St. Bombay.

"Our Association viz: The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will gladly enrol such of you as are willing to render public voluntary services and very popular duties shall be entrusted to such intending volunteers. All correspondence regarding this should be carried at our office address."

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The Reception Committee of the 7th National Liberal Federation of India has issued the following circular from Lucknow, dated 28th November 1924:—"The 7th National Liberal Federation of India is going to be held this year at Lucknow. The Reception Committee with the unanimous approval of all the Provincial Liberal Associations has elected Dr. R. P. Pranjpye, to preside over the deliberations of the forthcoming Session on the 26th, 27th and 28th December 1924. Besides such burning topics of the day, as the settlement of Hindu-Moslem discord, the repressive policy of the Government in Bengal, the reports of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and the Lee Commission will seriously engage the attention of our Federation. The Conference will also have to decide as to the advisability or otherwise of the Liberals joining the Indian National Congress. It will be apparent, therefore, that the next session of the Federation will be of very great importance from Party as well as the National point of view.

Therefore, on behalf of the Reception Committee, we invite you to attend the next Session of the Federation even at some inconvenience and sacrifice. We hope and trust that you will readily respond to this call. We need not assure you that the Reception Committee will try its best to look after your conveniences and comforts during your stay at Lucknow."

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS

Our market has been depressed during the whole of the past week, while Bazar clearances, and consequently deliveries from importers' godowns, have been very poor.

Meanwhile dealers continue to display little interest in the forward position, except at levels which are entirely unacceptable. They take the view that, for the time being, replacement business cannot be arranged and are content to defer negotiations for their further requirements until the final estimate of the American crop is known, when the trend of values can be gauged with some degree of certainty.

Grey Shirtings.—This section remains quiet with prices steady at last week's levels.

Grey Dhoties.—Mull Dhoties are selling fairly well at unchanged rates, but other styles have been comparatively neglected and easier in value.

Whites.—There is a complete absence of enquiry and Nainsocks and Mulls may be quoted 6 to 9 pies per piece lower.

Miscellaneous.—A few bazar sales of Woollens are mentioned, but, apart from these, there is nothing of interest to report.

Yarns.—Remain inactive, and are inclined to weakness.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannerjnill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-7-0.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-7-0.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-8-0.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-12-0.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-7-0.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-15-0.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 10½ lbs. Rs. 8-9-0.

	in.	yds.	Rs. A.
Wh. Shtgs.	40.000	36 by 40	... 27—8
Wh. Shtgs.		98 by 40	... 22—4
Wh. Shtgs.		99 by 40	... 25—4
Wh. Shtgs. Raja		98 by 40	Rs. 11-0

Per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for a Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Tuesday morning the 2nd. Instant, at 11-30 O'clock, (S. T.)

22182.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the period under review this market has remained fairly steady. The demand from the Orissa district, upon which we reported last week, has been well maintained and a good enquiry is an evidence from Chittagong.

We quote per lbs., according to quality and tickets:—

Mule	10½s.	Rs. 4-7-0 to 4-11-0.
,,	12½s.	Rs. 4-12-6 to 5-0-6
,,	14½s.	Rs. 4-15-6 to 5-2-6
,,	16½s.	Rs. 5-1-6 to 5-5-6
,,	20½s.	Rs. 5-8-6 to 5-12-6
,,	22s.	Rs. 5-12-6 to 6-0-6

COAL

There is little or no improvement to be recorded in the market since last week. Best qualities are in demand to a certain extent, but secondary qualities are neglected. At this time of the year there is generally a good demand for smalls, but this year requirements are very limited. Raisings are poor. Wagons continue in full supply.

Deshergunr—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seams Jherria—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.
Raneguge.—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, states as follows:—

Calcutta, Nov. 25

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled quiet during the week but values in most instances have been fully maintained. Enquiries have been chiefly for near at hand goods in which a small trade has resulted. No business of any importance falls to be reported in the forward deliveries.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (24 ozs.) for January at Rs. 14-8-0 D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for April and early May at Rs. 42-0-0; B. Twills for November at Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 to 6s. 6d-0-0, for 15th December at Rs. 6s-0-0 for December at Rs. 64-0-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for Ready at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 74-0 0, for early December at Rs. 73-8-0, for December at Rs. 73-0-0, Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 70-0-0, for January at Rs. 68-12-0. Twill Ore Pockets (24 ozs.) for December at Rs. 46-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 78-8-0 to Rs. 78-8-0 for November/December at Rs. 78-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 65-0-0, for December at Rs. 64-0 0 to Rs. 64-8-0 for January/March at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 68-0-0, for January at Rs. 63-8-0; A. Twills (48in) for November at Rs. 80-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs. 3-1-0, for May/June at Rs. 3-0-0; Dump Packs (11 1/4 lbs.) for March at Rs. 3-4-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/February at Rs. 49-0-0, Hy Co's (21in. green) for Ready and November at Rs. 63-8-0 striped basis; Hy Co's (21in. blue) for November at Rs. 67-8-0 striped, for December at Rs. 64-0-0 striped; Hy C.'s for January/March at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 60-12-0; Liverpool Twills (36in.) for December at Rs. 60-4-0 basis; A. Twills for November at Rs. 78-0-0 to Rs. 80-0-0 for December at Rs. 78-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 72-0-0, for March/April at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 71-12-0, for May at Rs. 69-12-0, for July at Rs. 67-0 0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for January at Rs. 80-0-0 to Rs. 81-0-0; Grainsacks 3 1/4 lbs (short sizes) for December at Rs. 97-0-0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Light Cee Bags for March at Rs. 55-0-0; D. W. Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 75-8-0. B. Twills for November at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 65-0-0, for December at Rs. 64-0-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0; Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 70-0-0, for February at Rs. 68-8-0.

Hessians.—have fluctuated within narrow limits and business generally has been confined to early shipment. We close steady.

9 Porters for Ready and November at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-9-0 to Rs. 19-15-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for December at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-12-0.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27hd. ex 40in.—8 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 40-4-0.

40in—10 1/2 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 23-6-0 to Rs. 23-10-0

40in—10 ozs. for Ready and November at Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 23-4-0

11 Porters for December at Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 23-6-0 to Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 23-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 23-6-0 to Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 for April/June at Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 21-6-0.

45in.—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 26-0-0 to Rs. 26-4-0

SIX ELIXIRS

WHICH MAKE MAN A REAL MAN

PREPARED BY

PT. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA, K. V. V. PH.

Aksir No. 12—Those suffering from Premature...will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it. Let the wise and needy understand. use it and you will find, it sutty fortery.

Price Rs. 3, Sample. Re. 1

Aksir No. 50.—This is the king of all tonics. It gives such an energy, Strength and vitality which no medicine yet known can give. It manifests its virtue in a very few days. It makes you strong, valiant, manly and gives you strength, vigour and vitality. The very first day you will know good effects.

Price per 30 Pills Rs. 14, per 15 pills Rs. 7 & less 2, pills per Rupee.

Aksir. No. 1—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvenates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this at once.

Price for 64 Pills Rs. 4. Sample As. 8.

If you cannot Prescribe for yourself, write to us for rules of treatment by correspondence.

AMRIT:—A treatise dealing with the cure all Amritdhara is sent free.

"Manhood lost & regained" free to married people.

Asugary—If along with sexual debility there is increase of urinary discharge or sugar passes with urine, use this wonderful and unique medicine, It possesses virtues of cure for both the troubles and is simply splendid for Diabetes.

Price per 32 Pills Rs. 4, Sample 8 Pills, Re, 1.

Tilla No. 14—There cannot be denying the fact that there is hardly any Tilla which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired Tissues and muscles and gives enjoyable strength and vigour to them,

Price Rs. 6 Sample Rs, 3,

Tilla No, 1,—Those who cannot pay the price of Tilla No, 14 should use this Tilla which will also cure all complaints mentioned in No, 14 though in a longer time,

Price Rs, 5 Sample Rs, 1-4.

Aksir No. 40—A very useful thing for students and celibates, Cures noeturnal emissions.
Price Rs, 1 Sample As, 4
Aksir No, 34—A splended cure for spermatorrhoea cures completely in a very few days.
Price per 32 pills Rs, 2 Sample As. 8,
For 34 (B) which is also a brain and heart tonic,
Price Rs, 5 Sample Rs. 1-4.

Postal & Teleg. Address——AMRITDHARA 13 LAHORE.

The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings. Amritdhara Post office & Road, Lahore.

"HONOURABLE PARTNERSHIP."

EUROPEANS AND BURMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

Replying to the toast of the "Viceroy and the Land We Live In", proposed by Sir Alexander Anderson, Chairman of St. Andrew's dinner to-night, the Governor said:—"Sir Alexander Anderson has pleaded eloquently, with feeling and with mellow wisdom for better relations between Europeans and the people of Burma upon a basis of partnership. I welcome the word "partnership." It suggests sound business relations. We cannot restore the past, but we can build up the future and we can do this best on a basis of partnership. I do not think that any one can say that Europeans are responsible for any deterioration in the relations between the Burmans and themselves. As a body they have tried to make the best of the Reforms and to meet the people halfway. There has undoubtedly been a strong current of anti-British feeling, which has expressed itself in many forms, but when people differ there is usually something to be said on both sides, and I do not want to appraise responsibility for the result. I have reached a stage in my life when I do not stop to praise or blame. I am content if I can understand a little and see a little way ahead. The main thing is the result. I have had to say a good deal lately about enforcing law and order and protecting law-abiding citizens from intimidation and oppression. That is the first solemn duty of the Government, and I am glad to say that the latest reports of the political situation are encouraging, though the agitation has not yet ceased. But I am anxious to lose no opportunity of a better understanding. I hope that the idea of partnership will spread among Burmans as well as among Europeans. Partners do not always agree, but they sink their individual opinions for the common good of the firm. Partners have a right to be treated as partners and trusted as such. Partners have obligations as well as rights. There has perhaps been too much claiming of rights and too little recognition of obligations. I think myself that a great deal of misunderstanding is due to the fact that Burmans and Europeans do not meet each other enough. I believe that as they are brought more in contact and they are being brought more in contact—there will be a better understanding, a greater readiness to compromise and to secure benefits of honourable partnership. For Burmans are a sensible and practical people."

His Excellency referring to the enormous services rendered to Burma by big European firms said that the progress of Burma as a modern State was very largely the result of their operations.

Official and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. H.S.L. Polak arrived at Madras on Monday, from England *via* Colombo.

Sir Basil Blackett arrived at Secunderabad on the 1st instant with his brother Major Blackett of the 1/3rd regiment and sister Mrs. Hartnoll. He leaves for Bombay to-day. Sir Jennox and Lady Russell gave dinner in his honour last night.—A.P.

NO AGGRESSIVE POLICY;

(Continued from page 7.)

ject of an interesting article to-day by Maulana Mahomed Ali in his weekly "The Comrade."

He first recalls how the British Foreign Secretary and the British Press thundered ten years ago against the demands of Austria upon Serbia in connection with the Serajevo murder, though the Austrian demands were entirely limited to the crime itself.

Now on the other hand, the same British opinion was glorifying itself at its own action against Egypt which went far beyond the crime. His reading is that the conditions imposed "clearly lead to the annexation of the Sudan and to the impoverishment of Egypt through the control of the Nile and in fact the reversion of Egypt into the bondage from which she was only just emerging. It is the second occupation of Egypt. And we fear it looks as if the new King who is so far tamely submitting is no more a friend of the people of Egypt than the old "Khedive" proved himself to be when he accepted the British "assistance" at Tell-el-Kabir."

CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION.

Drawing a lesson for India from the Egyptian situation, the article remarks "When the people in India talk so glibly of the destrounity of continuing Indian action within the constitutional limits, we have to remind them that the constitution in India unlike that of the free nations has not been made by the people or with their consent, but has been imposed wholly from without and that restricting our action to the constitutional methods means that we are to wage a war only with the weapons that the enemy himself would permit us to use. The absurdity of this kind of moderation becomes patent when we find that in the unilateral declaration made in 1922 which "granted the Egyptian independence" Britain herself reserved four points for agreement after the subsequent discussions and now that she wants to force her own will upon Egypt on those points and Egypt is unwilling, it is not possible for Egypt, to ask the League of Nations to arbitrate, because forsooth the British officials point out that by the existing diplomatic understanding all matters lying within the province of four reserved points namely, the Sudan, protection of the Canal, foreign interests and the defence of Egypt, are matters of domestic policy within the British Empire and therefore, are outside the competence of the League."

NATIONAL IN THEIR OUTLOOK.

Maulana Mohamed Ali fully endorses the demands put forward by Zaghlou Pasha for the full Egyptian independence and replying to the query, 'What the Indian Muslims will do' he after ridiculing the so-called Muslim opinion telegraphed to London before even the terms of the Egyptian ultimatum were known in India observes "We do not know whether the Egyptians will fight another Tello-Kabir or resort like us to non-violent Non-co-operation. But whatever they may do, the duty of the Indian Musalmans is clear. We regret that following the lead of Europe, Egypt is more national than Islamic in its political outlook and seldom spares a thought for other Muslims. Even the Egyptians' proposal of a world conference to settle the Khilafat question before long got mixed up with the ambitions of Sultan Fuad. But Indian Mussalmans in spite of their nationalism, are sufficiently Islamic in their ideas and outlook to feel for their brethren in Egypt in this their hour of trial whatever the religious factions may or may not do, the Indian Musalmans mean to do everything in their power to help and encourage their coreligionists in Egypt and the Sudan. For one thing they can guarantee that not a man, not a gun shall British send out of India's army for the destruction of the liberties of Egypt and the Sudan. But, we hope, this will not be a case. What form assistance may take in the future is yet in the womb of the days to come. But we who still feel for the Turk and the Kurds in Mosul and who share the joys and the sorrows of the Riffan people cannot be indifferent to the fate of the Egyptians and the Sudanese. All Muslimans are brothers, all of them belong to the peace-loving army of Allah and Egypt is too near to the citadel and the sanctuaries of Islam to be left to the tender mercies of Britain. Moreover, do we not think that it is mainly because Britain likes to ride us that she is trying to keep one foot in each stirrup, the stirrup of Egypt and the stirrup of Arabia including Palestine. If the countless people on both sides of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal are enslaved to open bondage is sure to be prolonged. While conversely, if they obtained their freedom our own emancipation will not long be delayed. Thus it is not only the Indian Muslims, but all Indians that have an interest in the freedom of the Egyptians and of the Sudanese. Slaves as we are, we may not be able to offer them any material support. But then slaves can offer sympathy and Egypt and the Sudan may rest assured of the sympathy of India."

AN APPEAL TO BUDDHISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Madame Alexandra David Neel, the French lady orientalist and explorer who recently crossed Tibet on her way from China to India, appeals to the Buddhists to unite and convince those who could effectively support them that they mean to make of Buddha Gaya a highly intellectual memorial worthy of their master and to all those who hold the name of Buddha in reverence or have at heart to uphold the philosophical genius of India to pay a tribute of respect to his doctrine by helping the Buddhists to achieve their objects.

POLSON'S COMPETITION.

On Monday we published in our advertisement columns the full results of the Thousand Rupee Competition which the Polson Manufacturing Company recently initiated. Short crisp sentences of eight words were invited to describe the quality of Polson's Coffee and Butter. To Housewives and createrers Polson's Provisions are a popular topic, and the competition stirred a very large circle of candidates in India and Ceylon where Polson's commodities are marketted.

The 1st prize of Rs. 300, offered in connection with Polson's Coffee, was shated by Mr. R. W. Davis of Karachi who celebrated Polson's with this tag: "Each Cup worth the price of a tin". In the contest of Polson's Butter Mrs. Norton of Rangoon scored with "Makes plain Bread and Butter a banquet."

THE EXPERT'S ADVICE

It is a natural act for everyone to appeal to the Doctor when sick, the Lawyer and Banker when in financial and other troubles. Why not accept the advice of an expert for correct lubrication of your Car or Motor Cycle?

The "WAKEFIELD pocket Lubrication Index" is brought up to date every year, compiled by our Board of Experts and is a specialised job; clearly outlining the correct Castrol grade to employ for your particular make of Car or Cycle.

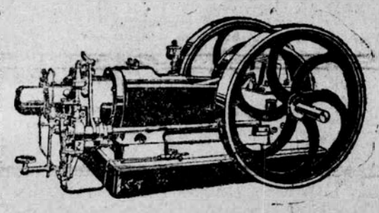
"WAKEFIELD POCKET LUBRICATION INDEX."
Contains 32 pages of interesting matter. Posted free to any Motorist upon request.

CASTROL IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL GOOD GARAGES.

C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD.,
WAKEFIELD HOUSE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branches at CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS, RANGOON, COLOMBO AND KARACHI.

MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing. Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in stock.



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Miners' Picks, Pickaxes, Beaters, Powrahs, Hammers, Chisels, Tea Garden Tools, Crow bars, Claw bars, Drills, Jumpers, etc. etc.

ALL TOOLS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.
Made from INDIAN STEEL, by INDIAN WORKMEN, using the most up-to-date machinery
All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calendar Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 2. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lalubhai.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
98 (F). Bairagimatam, Madras.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc. at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
R. 375.

DELHI NOTES.

ARMY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOV. 26.

Those picturesque birds from the States who had galvanised the Imperial city have flown back to their homes. The Viceregal lodge as deserted, the Viceroy laying gone on his joy-ride to Kathiwar. But Delhi which has no end of visitors is 'stiff' with officers who are pouring in with their personal staf to attend the Army Conference. Everywhere one goes one comes across the Khaki clad martials in their Khaki clad materials in their Khaki motor-cars. Their movements has given the city war-appearance.

A QUAINT FUNCTION.

The Viceroy prior to his departure on Saturday held an investiture. Time was when rank was known by its titles. To-day no one cares for them. The investiture, an interesting suvival of mediaeval ages, has to-day something of the air of circus. The function is held in a grotesque manner quite in keeping with the fantastic gifts conferred. This fairy show was held at the Viceregal Lodge. A large gathering of fashionable ladies and gentlemen was present, by invitation. The Europeans and hat-walla Indians appeared in their eveing dresses. Dhotiwallas appeared in tight trousers, velvet coats and silk turbans, Dhoti I understand, being under ban at these functions. The Rajas and Maharajas appeared in their variegated robs and costly jewels. The Viceroy acted as Chief Priest at this quaint ceremony. Their Excellencies, preceded by six chobdars and their personal staff, entered the hall between the lines of troops to the strains of 'God save the King' and took their seats of scarlet and gold. Squads of troops stood on both sides of their Excellencies. Lady Reading led the recipients of the day who numbered about thirty-two. She got down from her seat, and courtesied to the Viceroy, who then decorated her with the gold medal of Kaiser-I-Hind. After pinning the medal the Viceroy quietly kissed her on both cheeks, which sent a thrill of laughter through the audience who observed, 'He is a jolly good fellow'. Then followed the decoration of the smaller fry, who received a medal, or a ribbon or any other title curio according to his or her 'deserts'. After the pompous ceremony, which presented the appearance more of a theatrical show than a practical business like function of the present age their Excellencies left the hall. Then the crowd mixed together buzzling congratulations to the newly gilded gentry.

COMMUNAL TRIALS.

The Courts are buzzing with communal trials, the after math of the recent out break. From day to day the stories of the riots are related by different witnesses and all these find publication in the local press. The daily reminder of the riots, is not calculated to promote feeling of unity and comradeship. We must wipe off the dirty episode altogether. The newspapers must ignore the proceedings entirely. No notice should be taken of them. If ever a trial deserved to be held in camera it is the communal cases. Any publicity them is most undesirable No one would be sorry if these dirty cases were conducted in camera.

PROFITEERING

Delhi is in the clutches of a gramp of profiteers who are looting the people right and left. Not only are high prices squeezed out of an innocent easy-going proletariat, but in several cases the weights used are absolutely unreliable. It is time the police organized a raid and tested their scales. It will be easily found that at least in seventy per cent of the cases either the weights or scales are questionable. Send them to prison. They deserved no better for daily swindling of the people.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Delhi Municipal Committee recently resolved to modify the existing electoral system in the city. At present each ward elects two candidates, one a Hindu and the other Mahomedan. The Hindus vote for Hindus and the Mussalmans for Mussalmans. It is obvious that the arrangement is not conducive to the quick growth of fellowship. Under the new system there will be joint election of two candidates in each ward and the votes will be divided between a Hindu and Musalman. This step has been taken because the existing condition is considered detrimental to the future relationship of the communities as well as to the interests of the city as a whole But this decision has created a flutter in communal dovecots who made an attempt on Tuesday, to get the resolution rescinded but the sensible people lined up and defeated their unholy design. Delhi will now have mixed electorate, and unity too.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS.

A GOVT. ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Government of India officially announces that in pursuance of a wish expressed by the Assemtly they are deputing an officer (Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich) to proceed to Mauritius to conduct an enquiry into the effect of further emigration from India, on the general and economic conditions of Indian Labour already domiciled in the Colony.

Government of India's reply to the request of the Government of Mauritius that emigration to the Colony may be continued for a further period of one year is, to await results of the proposed local investigation. Kunwar Maharaj Singh is expected to sail from Bombay on December 2nd.

TOWARDS AMELIORATING THE ANAVILS.

CONFERENCE AT NAVSARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Nov. 30.

Navsari was the scene of much enthusiasm and liveliness when the proceedings of the Anavil Conference commenced before a large gathering of 3,000 people under the presidency of Prof. K. G. Naik of the Baroda College. The Anavil community constitutes the dominating population of the Surat district and is noted in Gujarat for its spirit of independence and bravery. It supports itself mainly on agriculture and took leading part in the Bardoli civil disobedience movement.

Dr. Naik's lecture was a touching plea for the abolition of the dowry system prevailing extensively in the community. He ably pleaded for imparting sound education to women. The best part of his speech was that in which he pathetically appealed to the Anavil public to ameliorate the condition of widows, to educate and enable them to earn their livelihood in an honourable way. He described in moving words the miserable way in which they are compelled to lead their life. He then suggested that no parents should get their daughters married till they attain the age of 15. He also held that every parent should encourage his or her daughter to remarry who had the misfortune to be widowed below the age of 15. He examined at length the educational scheme submitted by the Samaj and strongly supported it, contending that it was bound to promote the economic and social happiness of the community. It was in fitness of things that he examined searchingly the causes leading to the poverty of the Anavil peasantary and concluded that their social canker was substantially responsible for it. He wanted every peasant to be parsimonious, simple and generous, since prosperity of a nation, depends entirely on the condition and lot of its peasantary. Dr. Naik's lecture evoked applause and enthusiasm and was much appreciated by the gathering. The Subjects Committee having been appointed the Conference concluded its first day's setting.

ANOTHER VAIKOM?

SITUATION AT PALGHAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, Nov. 29.

The Brahmin-Ezhuva problem is assuming serious proportions. High tension of feeling prevails since the recent entry of Ezhuvas into the Brahmin village of Kalpathy in accordance with a recent Madras G. O. which grants light of entry into public places and streets to the depressed classes. The Brahmins stand firm on their time-honoured right of refusing entry to these people into their villages. Palghat Brahmins met yesterday in a conference and vehemently condemned the action of the Ezhuvas in having dared to pollute their villages and have further resolved to send a deputation to the Madras Governor to safeguard their right of refusing entry to the depressed classes. They have also resolved to request the Government to apply section 144 of Cr. P. C. against these people who have decided to enter again on the 10th December on peacefully. The Ezhuvas also are prepared to fight out the matter and make sacrifices for the cause. They are holding public meetings and have decided to send a batch of four on the 10th of December to Vaikom. Scenes are likely to be repeated here. Mr. K. Madhavan, the Pussy-foot of Travancore, and Mr. Verian representing the depressed classes in the Madras Council are here. They are touring round the taluk, encouraging the depressed classes. The situation is causing much anxiety. It is only after the recent G. O. that the question has become so acute. The situation requires delicate handling. Both sides are not completely under the sway of non-violence. Lovers of humanity must hurry up to Palghat to settle matters amicably.

ACHARYA ROY AT NABABGANJ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NABABGANJ, Nov. 29.

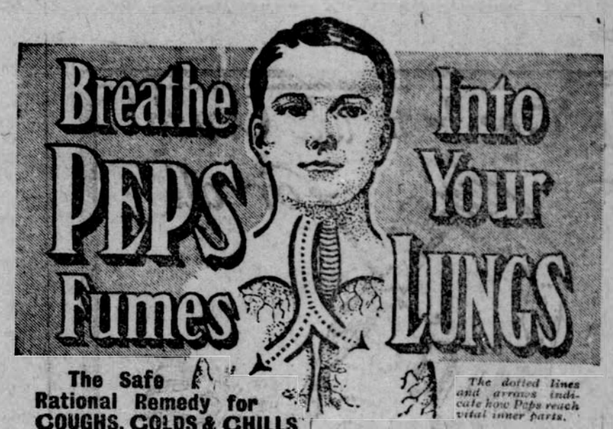
Acharya Roy has been touring certain parts of East Bengal for the last one month preaching his messages on khaddar, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and the imperative necessity of maintaining the existing national schools. After visiting Paikpara, Fursail, Sajrojgini, Sonargaon, Munshiganj, Acharjyader reached Nababganj on Thursday evening. This is third visit to this place. His former pupil Haripada Chatterji and his noble band of workers have established a national school here. Acharya Roy's mission is to raise funds for placing this school on a permanent basis and make it a residential institution. Already pupils are being attracted from far and near and if sufficient funds be forthcoming the school bids fair to be a thriving institution. Although especially invited by Mahatmaji he was unable to take part in the Unity Conference as he could not cancel his tour programme to work out his favourite ideals. Wherever he went he addressed crowded audiences, explained to them how on proper working of the constructive programme sketched out by Mahatmaji lay the salvation of our motherland.

SIR B. N. SARMA AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

Sir Narasimha Sarma arrived here yesterday. He inspected the excavation work at Shanwar and visited the Indian Women University, its hostels and Widows' Home. A deputation of the Muslim community headed by the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffar thanked Government for their efforts in removing the grievances of the Haj pilgrims and urged fruther amelioration of their lot. Sir Narasimha Sharma gave sympathetic assurances. He leaves to-night for Madras.



The dotted lines and arrows indicate how Peps reach vital inner parts.

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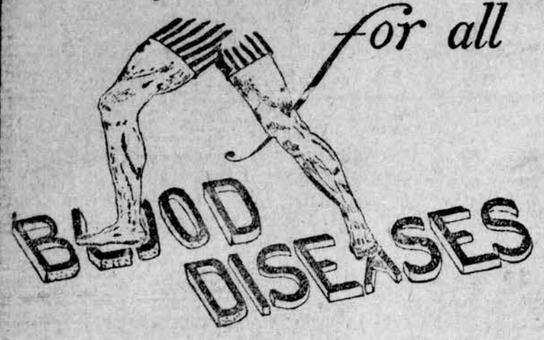

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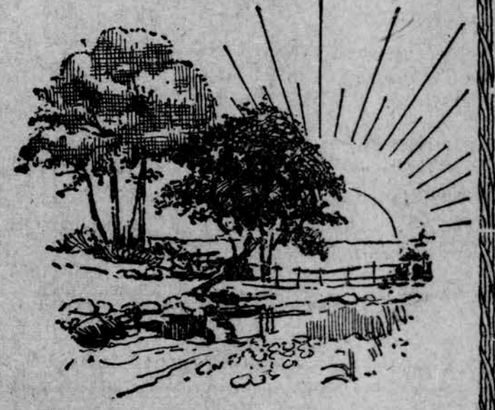

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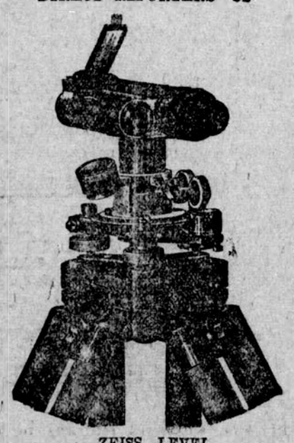

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No. 354

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.